THE

SPORTING MAGAZINE:

O R,

MONTHLY CALENDAR

Of the Tranſactions of the TURF, the CHASE, and every other Diverſion intereſting to the Man of Pleaſure, Enterprize and Spirit,

For MARCH 1797.

CONTAINING

	Page
New Jockey Club, No. XII.	293
Sportſmen Refreſhing	295
Account of Mrs. Pope	ibid.
Treatiſe on Farriery	299
Angling for Salmon	3-3
Reflections on Hunting, Shooting, &c.	ibid.
Account of the Comedy called, Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are	306
Account of Johnſon the boxer	313
Obſervations on Britiſh Horſes	315
Sports in the cities of Vienna and Bude	317
Freeman the Horſe-ſtealer	320
Obſervations on the Glanders and Farcey	ibid.
Curious Anecdotes	324
Manner of buying and ſelling Horſes in Hungary	326
The Feaſt of Wit	327
Recruiting Anecdote	ibid.
Extraordinary Wife	328
Sporting in High Life	329
Examination of Lady Luttrell for playing at the Game of Faro	ibid.
———of Mrs. Mary Sturt	330
Examinationof Mr. Martindale	331
———of Lady Buckinghamſhire	332
———of Mr. O'Burne	333
Recipes for the cure of diſeaſed Horſes	334
Curious Pedeſtrian Performances	337
Directions for playing the Game of Lanſquenet	ibid.
Sporting Epiſtle	338
Plan of a Stable for Cart Horſes	339
Account of Raymond and Agnes	ibid.
Examination of Mr. Concannon	341
Somervile's Chace	342
A wonderful Snake	343
Sporting Intelligence	345
Symptoms of Welch Erudition	346
Extraordinary Sporting accident	ibid.
POETRY	347
Extempore Lines	ibid.
Lines on the new Dollars	348
Epitaph	ibid.
Midas's Second Miſtake	ibid.
Song	349
The Pedlar	350
Lines by a Pariſian Lady	ibid.
Lines to Anthony Paſquin, Eſq.	ibid.

Enriched with Three beautiful Engravings, viz. 1. Repreſentation of Sportſmen Refreſhing; 2 Plan of the Interior of a Stable for Cart Horſes; and 3. A Vignette to Volume the Ninth.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS;

And Sold by J. WHEBLE, No. 18, Warwick-ſquare, Warwick-lane, near St Paul's; John Hilton, at Newmarket; and by every Bookſeller and Stationer in Great Britain and Ireland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received the Communications of *A Breeder*, respecting *A Plan for the early Management of Foals*, and inform him that we shall be happy to give immediate insertion to any Observations (of sufficient merit) that he or any other of our Correspondents may have to offer on the Subject.

We lament with *Roscius* the *Death* of that once much admired Actress *Mrs. Pope.* Although she is now *no more*, it must be the Wish of every Friend to the Stage, that her amiable Virtues (which will *still live* in the Minds of all who knew her) may operate as a shining Example for the Imitation of those whom she has left behind to tread the Theatric Boards.

Strictures on the Character of Pharo and his Host are too contemptible for our Notice. We recommend the Writer to apply to himself the *Potion* he has so charitably prescribed for the benefit of his Neighbour; it might perhaps, be the Means of restoring *him* to his Senses.

The Suggestions of S. T. D. have been already adopted in many Parts of our Work. The Offer of this Correspondent, however, in furnishing occasional Contributions, will be thankfully accepted.

Method of Buying and Selling Horses in Hungary, in company with many other Communications is inserted in the present Number.

THE

Sporting Magazine

For MARCH, 1797.

New Jockey Club.

No. XII.

Warren Hastings, *Esq.*

AS this gentleman has been recently called forth, a second time, into a ſtate of publicity and reproach*, we hold it incumbent on us to furniſh an outline of his general conduct, without pledging ourſelves to warrant any thing further in his behalf, than what is here repreſented: if he is that ingrate, which the ſatiriſt declares, he will be adequately puniſhed in his feelings.

Warren Haſtings was born at the village of Churchill, in Oxfordſhire, in 1732; his father was the eccleſiaſtic of that pariſh. Mr. Haſtings was initiated in the claſſics at Weſtminſter School, and went out as a writer to Bengal in the year 1749, when the Engliſh appeared in India as mere merchants.

After filling all the higheſt offices in Bengal, excepting that of governor, and enjoying much reſpect, he returned to England in the year 1765, with a moderate fortune. At this period he formed an intimacy with the late Doctor Johnſon, by whoſe advice he propoſed a ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a profeſſorſhip, for the ſtudy of the Perſian language in the univerſity of Oxford; but this ſcheme was rendered abortive by the following circumſtance:—A parliamentary enquiry was inſtituted to examine the ſtate of the Company's affairs in 1767, in conſequence of the acquiſition of Bengal by Lord Clive: Mr. Haſtings was examined in this enquiry for ſeveral hours at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, and his depoſition was ſo clear and ſatisfactory, that Lord John Cavendiſh and Mr. Frederick Montague ſought his acquaintance, although they became eventually, by the malign influence of party, to be the foremoſt among his virulent perſecutors.

In 1768, Mr. Haſtings was appointed ſecond in council at Madras, and in 1771 he was removed to Bengal, and ordered to ſucceed to the government in the next year; he was officially inveſted in that high office in April 1772, and remained at the head of the government for thirteen years.

In 1773, Mr. Haſtings had the diſtinguiſhed honour of being appointed, by the legiſlature of Great Britain, Governor-General of Bengal. In 1776, that miniſter, to whoſe influence he owed his appointment, wiſhed to remove him from his office, and he was actually removed by thirteen directors, forming a bare majority of the court; but this vote was reſcinded, and Mr. Haſtings remained in his authority.

In 1778, the commiſſion by which Mr. Haſtings held his ſituation, expired; Lord North, who was then miniſter, propoſed to parliament to have him continued in his office for another year, 1779, and afterwards for ten years

* Vide "The Pin-baſket to the Children of Theſpis."

years longer, in 1781, although he had used his utmost influence to remove him in 1776. His lordship, in his endeavour to apologize for such incongruous measures, stated that the nation was involved in extensive wars when such resolutions took place, and as they were times of great difficulty, danger and distress, he thought it proper to continue Mr. Hastings in his office, as he possessed vigour and ability proportioned to the exigence, and enjoyed and deserved the unlimited confidence of the East India Company.

Upon Mr. Fox's principles of political justice, these several re-appointments by the legislature, effectually stamped his former conduct with approbation.—Mr. Pitt declared, that Mr. Hastings could not be questioned with any colour of justice for any acts done by him, prior to his several parliamentary re-appointments, such re-appointments carrying in the face of them, the strongest marks of parliamentary approbation, unless some discoveries had been made which were not known previous to each delegation.

While misfortune, defeat and disgrace, attended Great Britain, in her unnatural war with America, our dominion in the East was disputed by a host of foes: but the good conduct of that government so ordered it, that an advantageous peace was made, and that country left in improved and improving resources.

Shortly after this period, the abhorred and vile coalition took place, between Lord North and Mr. Fox, and this uncongenial proceeding produced monstrous events: It was then thought necessary, by the combined parties, to violate truth and common sense, whenever the affairs of India were brought into discussion: it was boldly affirmed by committees, that Bengal was depopulated, ruined and impoverished, and Mr Hastings was described as the author of all this misery. It was upon this very shabby and sandy foundation, that Mr. Fox erected his ominous India Bill, when all the friends to Mr. Hastings united with Mr. Pitt in opposition to the alarming proposal, and thus Mr. Hastings, without his knowledge or participation, became a great cause in the change of the administration; thereby exciting the fury of the desperate and defeated party, but acquiring no friends among those who succeeded, as they became suddenly too haughty and ungenerous even to acknowledge that assistance which they had previously solicited!

The history and progress of his impeachment is now universally known, and universally detested: it commenced in rage, and it terminated in the shame and confusion of his persecutors, who affect, and that in a serious tone, to be considered as the friends to liberality, peace and human freedom. They did not even appear to be governed in their management of this very crooked business, by any principle so forcibly as resentment. In gesticulation they lost sight of those traits which should adorn a gentleman, and in their language, their bitterness made their energies ridiculous. They raved, they foamed, they gnashed their teeth, and their antipathies seemed immortal, and their hearts adamantine.

How far Mr. Hastings does or does not deserve the charges of black ingratitude so methodically and circumstantially preferred against him by Mr. Williams, we do not know, but assuredly they will

will receive due credit, if not opposed, and the character of Mr. Haſtings will ſuffer materially in the conſideration of the public.

Sportsmen Refreshing.

THE Engravings preſented to our Subſcribers this month are *three* in number, and which we are perſuaded are well calculated to give them much ſatisfaction. The annexed ſubject in particular, repreſenting *Sportſmed Refreſhing*, has a conſiderable claim to their approbation.

Mrs. Pope, *formerly Miſs* Younge.

THIS excellent actreſs died at her houſe in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, on Wedneſday the 15th of March, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, on the Wedneſday following. Of Miſs Younge's private life previous to her appearance on the ſtage, the writer of this article recollects to have been two or three times in her company, and once to have read a part in Otway's tragedy to accompany her in the perſonification of Jane Shore. At that time Miſs Younge with a ſiſter, or ſiſter in law, named Younge, had lodgings at a hatter's in the Strand, and followed the buſineſs of milliners. They were perſons ſeemingly of no affluence, yet by their induſtry acquired enough to ſupport a creditable appearance. The inducement which led the writer to viſit theſe ladies was from the report of an acquaintance who told him they were very ſenſible women, and that one of them had an admirable taſte and capacity for the ſtage.

On being introduced, he found the truth of his friend's aſſertion, at leaſt as far as a very young man could judge. Miſs Younge was ſoon after engaged by Mr. Garrick, to appear at Drury Lane, and a change of ſituation and employ diſſolved the acquaintance, which was never afterwards reſumed.

The firſt character Miſs Younge performed (if memory ſerves aright) was Imogen in Cymbeline. As the world have marked this lady's progreſs in dramatic life, and as her uncommon varied excelence as an actreſs ſtill lives freſh in the mind of every lover of theatrical merit, we ſhall not attempt a deſcription of her talents. A few incidents may prove acceptable to the readers of this Miſcellany, and which are preſented not as coming from the pen that has written thus far, but as ſelections from the diurnal prin the Oracle. It ſhould, however be here noticed, that Miſs Youge's firſt appearance was about the year 1768 She performed two years at Drury Lane, went to Dublin, ſtaid two years there; returned to Drury Lane, play'd eight years at that houſe, and then engaged herſelf at Covent Garden Theatre, where ſhe performed till within a ſhort time of her death; her laſt character being *Ellen Vortex*, in *A Cure for the Heart Ache.* Of her marriage to Mr. Pope, we have only to ſay, he was recommended to Mr. Harris by Miſs Younge, as a very meritorious performer, and taken to herſelf as an excellent huſband.

Extracts *from the* Oracle.

After Miſs Younge's return to Drury Lane, from Ireland, ſhe had rarely an opportunity to diſplay her powers in firſt characters, for Mrs. Barry engroſſed them; and

and in those days actors laid claim to parts they were in the habit of playing, as to a *possession*; and talked loudly of the injury, if another performer aspiring to higher dramatic rank, was allowed to bring them before the town.

This is not the place to speak of the caprices of that lady, but one amongst them we must notice, as it turned out happily for Miss Younge and the public.

Mrs. Barry had been announced in Lady Randolph. On the day which posted her name to play that character in the evening, all over the town, she left it! She went to a pretty cottage she had, about a dozen miles off, imagining she should be followed by expresses from the theatre.

This, however, did not happen. Mr. Garrick rejoicing drove to Miss Younge, almost out of breath with the part in his pocket. "Now my dear love," he said, "your fortune is made! This d—d woman plagues my heart out. Here look this over—I know you have played it in Dublin—a short study will suffice—come to rehearsal in two hours. You shall be Lady Randolph to night and Lady Randolph for ever!"

Mrs. Barry, who sat looking out of the window all day in vain, for the expresses who were to pursue her, at length sent to town to see how things were going on. The person returned with the intelligence that fresh play-bills were stuck up, with the name of Miss Younge, for Lady Randolph!

Rage flashing from her eyes, and almost choaking her, in the stile of Roxana, she ordered her chariot, and dashed away to the theatre, where she found Miss Young ready dressed, and the curtain about to rise. Her angry remonstrances were so loud, that Mr. Garrick was obliged to be sent for to appease her, which he did, by protesting, that if she did not quit the theatre, or remain their passively, he would go on the stage, and tell the whole story to the town. Thus chained, she remained at the wings during the whole evening, witnessing the rapturous admiration of the audience, addressed to her rival; and Barry himself, on that occasion, told her, "she was undone."

By an arrangement, not much dissimilar, Miss Young gained possession of the upper parts in comedy. The character of Bella, in the Runaway, was written for Mrs. Abington, and Mr. Garrick said, "she is here hit off—she will be charmed with herself! She accepted the part as a thing in course, and afterwards returned it, saying, "the creature talked too much." But she afterwards gave a better reason for her conduct, which was, that her friend Kelly was about bringing out a piece at Covent Garden, which Mr. Garrick had refused; and that as she was not allowed to support that piece, she would not support another, which was to be run against it.

Though this reasoning did not discredit her, it enraged Mr. Garrick; he was fond of the part, and swore that to plague her, "Younge should play it, and that she would play it better than the other." He prevailed at length on the author to think with him, and Bella was Miss Younge's.

Similar astonishment, similar anger, and similar remonstrances to those made by Mrs. Barry (and even with less reason) were practised in vain;—in vain was it alledged——"that is was never known upon earth, that one great actress accepted a part, which another great actress had rejected

ed!" The matter was fixed, and one lady repented that ſhe had given up the part, and the other rejoiced that ſhe had it. The Runaway was played with ſucceſs unparalleled, and from that moment Miſs Younge's progreſs in light and elegant comedy, was rapid. Emily, the tender heroine of the ſtory, was performed by Mrs. Siddons, who was at that time advancing to the full perfection which ſhe has ſince attained. The Runaway was the firſt original part ſhe ever had; and this piece was alſo the laſt, (and it is believed the only one) in which theſe two great actreſſes ever appeared together.

Theſe circumſtances are not generally known, but we can vouch for their authenticity. Thus excellence is injured by affectation, and what it gained by the energy of real merit, is endangered by the caprice of confident importance. But the life of Mrs. Pope affords no inſtances of a ſimilar nature. To authors ſhe was at once the kindeſt friend, and moſt zealous aſſiſtant. Ever modeſt in her remarks, when her mind was not convinced, and properly ſenſible, that an author of reputation does not enter the Green Room of a theatre to be taught the myſteries of his art. The actor ſeldom looks in his opinion to general effects. He neither knows nor conſiders the alliance of parts to the whole; and, finding applauſe neceſſary to his perſonal gratification, is for ſtraining characters to extravagance, and tagging ſentences with inceſſant points.

But quitting the decorum of profeſſional conduct, and examining the quality of profeſſional powers, it is not very difficult to eſtimate thoſe of Mrs. Pope. The leading trait of her performance was a ſedate ſenſibility. In comedy, ſhe always meaſured her ſentences, and was often, in her zeal to convince the reaſon, rather too impreſſive. She did act the romp as currently as the lady; but her hoydens though ſportive, had the ſtamp of reflection viſibly marked, and ſhe communicated to every thing much of the caſt of her own mind. As we had the happineſs to know her in private life, we ſhall ſtate what that mind appeared to us. It was calm, regulated, chearful, affectionate, moral, and pious. There was no levity, and there was no gloom. There was neither fickleneſs nor ſpleen. Her manners, therefore, were more quiet, even and eaſy, than any we remember; her attentions the moſt vigilant, and the moſt gratifying. To have ſeen Mrs. Pope at her table might have added ſomething to the accompliſhments of the moſt elegant woman of the age.

Upon the ſtage all theſe qualities were diſcernable. There was no ſtrutting theatrical manner, uſurping upon the modeſt grace of nature; ſhe had only to be upon the boards of Covent Garden, what ſhe was in her own drawing-room. Comparing her tragedy with that of Mrs Siddons, it was leſs impaſſioned and ſublime. With Mrs. Crawfurd leſs affecting, becauſe more equal. With Mrs. Yates leſs majeſtic leſs muſical. If we view her comedy in the ſame way, ſhe had more meaning than Mrs. Abingdon, and more weight than Miſs Farren. But her manners wore ſomething of the compoſure of the old ſchool, and the modern lady of faſhion is a creature of a more airy ſpecies.

To comprehend her merits in one ſummary ſentence, Mrs. Pope had ſenſe, animation, grace, feel-

ing, and sportiveness. She was, in course, dignified in her carriage, and convincing in her utterance; at once the most general actress we have ever seen, and as certainly one of the greatest which the stage has ever possessed.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. POPE.

From the Oracle.

This distinguished lady was buried on Wednesday, March 22d, at one o'clock, in the cloisters of the abbey. She was followed to the grave by seven mourning coaches, and the family chariot, empty.

In the first coach, we saw four gentlemen, the early friends of Mrs. Pope—Mr. Read, of Staples-inn: Mr. Nicol, of Pall-mall; Mr. Plowden, and Mr. Cooke. Then followed, in five others, twelve gentlemen of Covent-garden theatre, and the remaining members of the School of Garrick. It is useless to say, that there they were not actors.

Mr. Holman was most obviously affected. We have never seen any thing more interesting than the gentlemanly propriety of his regret.

There was nothing particular in the performance of the last solemn rites. Mr. Champness read the service. The gentlemen of the choir did not attend. The King's scholars, interested by curiosity and admiration, were present in small parties. Their behaviour does them honour.

A number of Mrs. Pope's private friends were early assembled in the abbey and cloisters, and contented themselves with respectfully waiting, just, as Sterne says,

"To see where they had laid her."

That was not far from Barry and Clive.

The people who stood around took off their hats, in token of respect, as the body passed. We could have exclaimed, in the spirit and language of Laertes, "Must there no more be done?" Why should the organ be mute, the choir vacant, upon such an occasion? But, we suppose, the

"Chapter gave them proof and precedent."

Such were the last notices of this admirable woman.

The age expressed upon her coffin was 52;—but we have reason to believe, that the truth lay something nearer 60. However, upon this subject, nothing more need be said; at whatever age, such a woman, and such an actress, must be a private and a public loss.

[The writer of the introductory part of this article is confident, Mrs. Pope's age could not exceed 52; the remark of her being nearer 60 was to qualify a former erroneous statement of her age in the same paper.]

We have yet heard nothing of the manner, in which she has left that property, which was her maiden acquisition, and secured to her upon her marriage with Mr. Pope. But there is no room to doubt it has been bestowed, either silently upon Mr. Pope, by her being intestate; or positively and expressly, if she had ever a wish to devise her fortune.

Her servants probably will not have been forgotten:—they were present at her interment, and conducted themselves in a way creditable to themselves and their mistress.

Among the performers who paid their last sorrowful duties to the deceased, were—

Lewis,	Wroughton,
Quick,	Kelly,
Fawcett,	Incledon,
F. Aicken,	C. Bannister,
I. Aicken,	J. Bannister,
Munden,	Suet,
Holman,	Middleton,
Powell,	Johnstone,
Davenport,	Moody.

A TREA-

A Treatise *on* Farriery, *with* Anatomical Plates.

(Continued from page 239.)

WHEN the farcy on the paſterns is diſcovered in time, it may be cured without much difficulty; the danger lies in miſtaking it for the greaſe, or a diſorder ariſing from another cauſe. But if we regard theſe diſeaſes with due attention, we ſhall find they differ widely; for the greaſe generally breaks out firſt at the bending of the paſterns backwards, and runs downward to the heel, and if it breaks upwards, a ſharp ſerum oozes through the ſkin, that ſometimes brings off the hair, and by fretting the ſkin turns it ſcabby; and if you lay your hand upon the part, you will find it hot. Now the farcy commonly begins to appear on the paſtern joint, and then it is only a ſingle bud at firſt, on the fore part, or one ſide of the paſtern, which cauſes a ſwelling of the joint. After this, other buds ariſe in little round tumours, which make the legs look knotted like a crab-tree ſtick, and hinder the horſe from lying down. Then the knots aſcend upwards, according to the courſe of the veins, into the hock, and from thence to the thigh, as has been already mentioned. When it begins on the ſhackle vein, it is where it paſſes over the great ſinew behind. If in both caſes it is taken in time, the humour may be repelled by a poultice made with bran and verjuice, bound round the part, and renewed once a day. When there is any proud fleſh, it muſt be touched with aqua fortis, about an hour before the poultice is applied.

When the veins become corded, and aſcend as high as the thigh veins, or any large veſſel, a moderate quantity of the following mixture muſt be rubbed on the veins and ſwellings:

Take of linſeed oil half a pint, oil of turpentine, and oil of petre; of each two ounces; tincture of euphorbium, and tincture of hellebore, of each two drams; of the green ointment of the ſhops two ounces; of oil of origanum half an ounce; of double aqua fortis half an ounce; mix them together, and when the efferveſcence is over, add two ounces of Barbadoes tar; put them in a bottle, and ſhake them together.

This is a ſtimulating mixture, and of great uſe to diſſolve the coagulated blood in the veins, and reſtore the parts to their due tone and functions. It will be ſufficient to apply it once in two or three days, unleſs there is matter underneath the ſkin, or proud fleſh plugs up the orifices. In this caſe it muſt be taken down by a ſmall hot iron, and the edges of the ſore muſt be cauteriſed all round, if there is any fungou fleſh thereon. When it ſhall chance to riſe again, it may be touched with aqua fortis, or with quickſilver and aqua fortis, rubbed in a mortar to the conſiſtence of a liniment, and ſmearing the ulcers with it, as often as they appear foul and rank. When the ulcers are moiſt, lime-ſtone and burnt alum may be made into a fine powder, and ſtrewed thereon.

There are a great many deſperate medicines made uſe of by the common farriers, which are not worth repeating, unleſs to warn others from uſing them. But the beſt way to prevent that is, to take no notice of them at all. Some of their poiſonous drugs only applied outwardly, have killed many horſes, and dogs that

that have fed on their carcases have died likewise.

The following balls are proper in every state of the farcy, and have cured it in a week or two, when given before the skin has suffered much by the disease, by giving them twice a day. But when the farcy is inveterate, they must be continued a month or two, and sometimes three, not neglecting the outward applications.

Take eight ounces of cinnabar of antimony; round birthwort, and gum guaiacum in powder, of each two ounces; make them into paste, with a sufficient quantity of honey, and make balls of the size of a walnut.

Some recommend two ounces of quicksilver killed, with an ounce of turpentine, and made up in four balls with gum guaiacum, diapente, and a sufficient quantity of honey, given twice a week with purges between, to prevent a salivation. Others rub the knots with the mercurial ointment, before they break, to disperse them: and after they are broken with equal parts of turpentine and quicksilver rubbed together. But as the quicksilver will get into the blood by these means, the horse will be purged now and then, to carry it downwards.

Dr. Bracken ventures upon an ounce of butter of antimony, the same quantity of bezoar mineral, beaten up with half a pound of the cordial ball: the dose three quarters of an ounce, every day for a fortnight or three weeks, fasting two or three hours after it.

Turbith mineral is a very likely medicine, given in small quantities, that it may neither make the horse sick, or raise a salivation. The dose is a scruple at a time made into a ball with an ounce of Spanish liquorice. It is to be given every other night for a fortnight, and then to omit it for eight or ten days, and repeat it again. When the horse's mouth begins to be sore, which may be known by his chewing, then give him gentle purges to carry the humours downwards.

But the most efficacious of all these medicines is calcined mercury, four grains of which, given every third night, for three or four times, will have surprising effects. It must be given with four grains of opium, and a scruple of camphire, and make it into a ball with a bit of the cordial ball, of the size of a walnut. The ingredients it is mixed with, will prevent its salivating the horse. In general it may be given according to the urgency of the symptoms, that is, every night in very bad cases. But then his mouth must be watched, lest a salivation should rise contrary to expectation.

The water farcy or dropsy, has no resemblance with the common farcy, but is like the dropsy called the anasarca in men. It shews itself in several parts of the body with soft swellings, which yield to the pressure of the fingers. Another kind begins with a feverishness and loss of appetite; but when the tumour comes to maturity, the appetite returns, and nature performs the cure, with the help of a feed of scalded bran, with flour of brimstone. The tumours are generally hot, and a little inflamed, which sometimes disappear of themselves, and sometimes break. Then they discharge a little scalding hot water. In a day or two it will digest, and heal without turning to an ulcer.

The regular way of curing this last sort is by bleeding and diuretics.

diuretics. The following drink is effectual in this case:

Take the leaves and bark of elder, of each an ounce; of camomile flowers half an ounce; of juniper berries bruised two ounces; boil them in two quarts of water to three pints, and then add an ounce of salt-petre, and two ounces of honey.

Give this every other morning with an ounce of equal parts of gum guaiacum and cinnabar of antimony once a day, in a feed of scalded bran. They may be continued about a week, or longer, if necessary.

In the dropsy anasarca make use of the following diuretic ball:

Take of saltpetre two ounces; of the powder of squills half an ounce; of camphire a dram; of honey enough to make a ball. This must be given once a day, with a horn or two of the above drink.

When the water has been carried off in a good measure by this method, then give him two or three purges, made with an ounce of succotrine aloes; two drams of jalap, half an ounce of Epsom salt, and solutive syrup of roses enough to make them into a ball.

While he is taking the first ball, he must have the best of hay and oats; but the first thing after this ball must be scalded bran, mixed with an ounce of crude antimony, and the same quantity of sulphur. This method will cure a horse which is otherwise sound. But when the dropsy proceeds from an inward decay, or a corruption of the liver, he will lose his appetite, and gleet at the nose, with a deadness in his looks; you may, if it be worth while, attempt the cure of the original disease.

OF CRITICAL TUMOURS.

Critical tumours are the consequences of acute diseases, when the febrile matter is thrown upon some particular part, which may either prove salutary, or otherwise, in proportion to the use and dignity of the part, to which the translation is made. If it falls on the internal parts or viscera, it is generally fatal; on the joints it produces lameness. When it affects the muscular and outward parts, it should never be repelled, but brought to suppuration, and then the horse will be restored to his health.

When it falls on the glands under the jaws, or behind the ears, it begets the symptoms of the strangles, and then they must be often anointed with ointment of marsh-mallows; their heads must be covered, and they must have plenty of gruel to drink. By this means they will break, and discharge great plenty of matter. But if they should not break of themselves, they must be opened with a small hot iron.

Sometimes critical tumours affect the poll or withers, and cause the poll-evil or fistula. These are to be cured like disorders of this kind that arise spontaneously. When they appear upon the groins, they may cause the inside of the groins to swell. This swelling sometimes runs along the sheath, and towards the lower belly, breaking near the cleft.

When these swellings appear a little below the stifle bone, or run towards the hock, they generally are separated into several small pustules, which without great care turn to scabby ulcers, which leave a thickness on the joint. Sometimes they fall upon the pastern joint, which must be treated with fomentations to

make them perſpire through the ſkin. They ſhould be made ſcalding hot, and then flannel ſhould be dipt therein, and wrung out dry. Then they ſhould be applied as hot as poſſible, and kept round the part till they begin to cool; then apply another as before; this muſt be repeated ſix or ſeven times. The laſt ſhould be bound on with another dry one over it, to keep up a conſtant perſpiration. The fomentation may be thus made:

Take ſouthernwood, the dried tops of the ſea wormwood, dried camomile flowers, of each an ounce; of dried bay leaves half an ounce: boil theſe ſlightly, and then pour off the water; to which add a pint of ſpirit of wine.

OF SWELLINGS FROM EXTERNAL ACCIDENTS.

Horſes are liable to diſorders of this kind from blows, bruiſes, and other accidents, which are always proportionable to the violence of the ſtroke or ſhock, by whatever means it is applied. Blows on the head may be ſo ſtrong, as to bring on mortal convulſions. Bruiſes on the muſcular parts may bring on an impoſthumation; bad ſaddles may create navel galls. In ſhort, a horſe may be hurt ſo many various ways, that it is next to an impoſſibility, to enumerate them all; nor indeed is it neceſſary, becauſe in treating them there is but one intention of cure.

When the blow has been very lately given, and the tumour has no tendency to ſuppurate, you may venture to repel it by aſtringents, and if it ſhould be great, you ſhould make a revulſion by bleeding. Bathe the tumour with hot vinegar and verjuice, and when its ſituation will admit of it, make a bandage with flannel, and dip it in the ſame liquor, and then roll it on. This ſhould be applied frequently till the ſwelling and inflammation is abated. Sometimes a cold charge will be neceſſary, which is made with vinegar, bole, and the whites of eggs, which muſt be ſo mixed as to make it of the conſiſtence of a poultice, and ſpread upon the part that is hurt. Or it may be made with vinegar, oil, and oatmeal. They may be applied twice a day after the bathing, till the ſwelling abates. Then to perfect a cure,

Take camphorated ſpirit of wine four ounces; ſpirit of ſal ammoniac one ounce, and mix them.

This will take away the remainder of the ſwelling.

Sometimes it will appear neceſſary to make uſe of the fomentation mentioned in the laſt ſection. Some recommend two ounces of ſal ammoniac, boiled in a quart of chamber lye, made warm every time it is applied.

When bruiſes are ſo great as to occaſion an extravaſation of the blood, which may lie under the cuticle, or deeper, ſo as to cauſe little abſceſſes, the part may be ſcarified when it does not make its own way out through the rotten teguments. When this happens, you have nothing more to do but to anoint the parts affected with the white ointment of the ſhops, which is made with oil, bees wax, and ſpermaceti.

When a horſe's mouth is hurt by bad bits or otherwiſe, we muſt take care to prevent an ulceration, which may be done by the following mixture:

Take ſpirit of wine and vinegar, of each four ounces; of honey an ounce; of burnt alum in powder two drams, and mix them in a vial. Waſh the ſores with

with this every morning and evening. This likewise may be injected up the nostrils when there is a sore or a tendency to an ulceration in that part.

(To be continued.)

ANGLING *for* SALMON; *concluded from our Last, p.* 231.

SIR Francis Bacon had said, that the age of the salmon exceeds not ten years, how he knew this I know not. It is not very probable notwithstanding this rapid growth, that a fish whose life has so short a limit should attain the weight of seventy pounds and upwards to which they have been known to arrive.

They seldom lie near the banks, without they do so in a turn of the stream, where the deepest part of the water chances to be there, locks, weirs, strong deep streams and natural falls, are the places in which you will most likely find them. The fly and the worm are your best baits; as I am not giving a treatise on the subject, I can only say that to the real angler, who can dress his own flies well not much can be said, and those who do not may buy very good flies for the purpose at the fishing tackle-shops. To fish the worm I need not direct a trout angler, but in general fish with very strong takle the stoutest and cleanest gut that can be procured at bottom leaded, according to the strength of the stream. A multiplying weel and plenty of line in wide rivers.

The minnow they will sometimes take though not often, (there are few fish but will sometimes do so), I have killed small salmon smelts in my life with this bait, chubs often and grayling twice or three times if you try for a salmon with it, fish as for trout, but as strong as you can.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very polite attention to my last has induced me to send a continuation for your approval; should these observations be found in any degree worthy your notice, an insertion of them will greatly oblige your correspondent and well wisher,

A. H.

Somerset, March 10, 1797.

"I told the good Dean, he had silenced me on the subject of Hunting; but pray, said I, sir, do you allow shooting? It is a much less riotous amusement; nay, it may even be a solitary one.—" To speak plainly, (replied the Dean) I cordially allow no amusement to a clergyman that has any thing to do with shedding blood. Besides, I think a peculiar cruelty attends this diversion. You may wound, and maim, as well as kill. My heart, I am sure, would be strongly affected — indeed even my conscience—if I should make a poor animal miserable all the days of its life, for the sake of giving myself a momentary amusement. It was but the last autumn, when riding down a lane, I saw two poor miserable partridges, both bleeding, and one trailing a shattered leg after it, fluttering, and running before me. Poor wretches, said I, I wish the person who put you into this miserable situation, may never feel the distress he has occasioned! I then ordered my servant to dismount, and run after them. The lame one he caught; the other crawled into a hedge, where it probably lingered out it's miserable life a few days longer.

" But the expert marksman, I told the Dean, never shoots among a covey,

a covey, but takes his aim at a single bird. And are all shooters expert marksmen? And does the expert marksman himself never maim the bird he aims at, or the bird that is near it? often, I have no doubt, he maims both.—To repel the attack of a bird or beast of prey, I have certainly no objection; nor to take the life of an animal for food; though I should not wish to make a clergyman the butcher, whether an ox, or a partridge is to be slaughtered. But to take the life of an animal, except in one, or the other of these cases, I hold to be absolutely immoral. And I think it is no better to run the risk of maiming it, and making it miserable for life. The most humane way therefore, is to take birds with a net, which allows you to discharge such as you wish, and to put to a speedy death those you take for food.

"But to take birds in a net, said I, is not at all in the spirit of sportsmen. Besides, there are some species of game, as pheasants particularly, which cannot be taken in nets. "Do not tell me, (replied the Dean) of the spirit of sportsmen. Though the ties of humanity, no doubt, equally bind them; yet to such hopeless hearers I should no more attempt to preach, than I should to their spaniels. Nor do I pretend to know what kind of game may be taken in one way, and what in another: though I have no doubt but my friend Robert (who is Sir Roger's gamekeeper) could inform me how pheasants might be taken without shooting them. But what I labour at chiefly is to convince such soberminded clergymen, as I conceive you to be, that every species of bloody and cruel amusement is unsuitable to the genius and temper of a christian divine: and enters more by habit into a character, than is commonly supposed. It is under the idea of tainting a character with professional habits, that the butcher is prohibited from serving on a jury.

"For myself, sir, I replied, I am only ashamed, that from the dictates of my own reason I have not sooner acknowledged the truths you set before me. I always had my doubts; but not supposing amusements of this kind to be sinful, and not conceiving them to be improper, from the eagerness with which numbers of my elder brethren pursue them, I stifled my own suggestions. But in my present sentiments I believe I shall never fire a gun again for my diversion, at any kind of game."—"To assist your good resolutions, (says the Dean) I can suggest two or three other considerations, which are worth the attention of a clergyman. He can scarce be settled in any place, in which he will not find the squire of his parish attached violently to his game, and jealous of every man who interferes with him in this great point. He is especially jealous of the clergyman, whom he considers as an interloper. I have known many clergymen get into silly squabbles on this score; and by making themselves obnoxious to the squire, render themselves much less able to be of service in their parishes. On many occasions, the squire's countenance may be of great use to the clergyman in managing his parochial affairs: and it is highly imprudent to lose his assistance for a trifle. I should wish still farther to suggest to you, (continued the Dean) that if any mischance, in these violent exercises, should happen to a clergyman, it tells much

much worse, than when it happens to another person. How oddly would it sound, if the parish were told on a Sunday, there could be no service, because the parson had put out his shoulder, the day before, by a fall at a fox-chace? If a clergyman lose a hand, or an eye, in shooting, as is sometimes the case, I have generally found the commiseration of people mixed with a certain degree of contempt. If he had been about his business, they would say, it would not have happened.—The commission also of an accidental mischief, in these unclerical amusements, will always be more distressing, at least it ought, to a clergyman than to a layman.

"Well, sir, (said I) I hope what you have advanced will prove a sufficient caution to me. I should wish you to believe, that I am an enemy to cruelty in all shapes, and do not remember, that I ever wantonly took the life of the meanest reptile.——We certainly, said the Dean, have no right. Man regulates his actions towards his fellow-men by laws and customs. But certainly there are laws also to be observed between man and beast, which are equally coercive, though the injured party has no power of appeal.—I fully accede, sir, said I, to your observation. It is certainly power, not right, that we appeal to, in wantonly disposing of the lives of animals. And what surprises me the more, is, we often see this wanton breach of natural law in men of humanity. An acquaintance of mine, who is as ready as any man to do a good-natured action, will stand whole mornings by the side of a bridge, shooting swallows, as they thread the arch, and flit past him. He is, however, no clergyman—Let him be what he will, said the Dean, his profession has been mistaken, and he ought to have been bred a butcher. I have no conception of the humanity of a man who can find his amusement in destroying the happiness of a number of little innocent creatures, sporting themselves during their short summer, in skimming about the air, and without doing injury of any kind, pursuing only their own little happy excursions, and catching the food, which Providence has allotted them. This mode of taking life for no end, is a species of cruelty, which I should wish to brand with the severest name; and should almost detest a clergyman, who should find his amusement in it.

"I must allow, sir, (said I) that what you have said against Hunting and Shooting, hath entirely convinced me of the impropriety of both, as clerical amusements. You have said nothing however, against Fishing. Do you allow me to suppose this amusement to be a clerical one? It is silent, quiet, and may be contemplative.——I am afraid, replied the Dean, I shall be thought too rigid, if I abridge a clergyman of this amusement. Only I absolutely enjoin him not to impale worms on his hook; but to fish with an artificial fly or a dead bait. If he like fishing with a net, I approve it more; but still I cannot bring myself to recommend any amusement to him, which arises from destroying life.

"But, sir, said I, fishing seems to have scriptural authority. Many of the apostles were fishermen; and our Saviour himself bids Peter "cast his hook into the sea."—Why yes, (answered the Dean) but I doubt whether

we

we get much from these authorities. Fishing, you know, was the occupation of several of the apostles: they fished with nets for a livelihood: and St. Peter, you will remember, did not "cast his hook into the sea" for his amusement. However, you find I am not very rigid on this head.—Indeed all I have said about taking the lives of animals amounts only to this—that we have no right to do it except for food, or to get rid of a nuisance—and that when we are obliged to take life, we should always take it in the easiest manner. All this appears to me so much the dictate of nature, and truth, that no man can controvert it in reason, whatever he may do in practice. But the clergyman is under still stricter ties of decency, and respect to his character.

"But have not you, sir, said I, confined within too strict a limit the power of man over the lives of animals? Are there not other reasons, besides obtaining food, and the removal of a nuisance, which may make the exercise of that power lawful? May we not take the whale for his oil, and the beaver for his fur?—I allow it, said the Dean. Where the uses of man preponderate, his right over the animal seems just. But perhaps greater liberty may be commonly taken in this matter, than my code [of law between man and beast] will allow. If the use be trivial, I reject the claim. I permit you to take the whale for his oil; but I should not readily grant you leave to destroy the elephant for his tooth.—I told the Dean, I saw the difference very plainly.

"After a little recollection, the Dean said, he thought we had now run over all the riotous and cruel amusements, which he could recollect. As for cock-fighting and horse-racing, he added, they are such gambling diversions, that I conceive no clergyman would even be present at the former; nor enter into the spirit of the latter. The race-ground is a wide field, and if he ever enter it for curiosity, he will not only avoid the deep concerns and commerce of the place if I may so phrase it; but will also keep entirely aloof from the noise and bustle, and clamour of the scene.

THEATRICALS.

Wives as they were, and Maids as they are; *a new Comedy, by Mrs.* Inchbald.

ON Saturday Evening, March 4, a new comedy under the above title, was performed, for the first time, at Covent Garden Theatre, the characters of which were thus represented :

Bronsley,	Mr. Lewis
Lord Priory,	Mr. Quick
Sir George Evelyn,	Mr. Pope
Sir Wm. Dorilant,	Mr. Munden
Oliver,	Mr. Fawcett
Mr. Norbury,	Mr. Waddy
Lady Mary,	Mrs. Mattocks
Lady Priory,	Miss Chapman
Servant,	Mrs. Norton
Maria Dorilant	Miss Wallis

This comedy is the production of Mrs. Inchbald, to whom the public have been so much obliged for many eminently successful dramatic pieces, and for two admirable novels. It was generally applauded throughout, though some few of the audience revolted a little at the probability of one or two of the incidents. It is the characteristic of genius to venture, what colder and more cautious writers would be diffident of risking. Mrs. Inchbald has done this boldly, but beautifully

fully in her *Simple Story*, and we recollect something of the same sort of courageous spirit in one of her comedies, *(All on a Summer's day)* brought out at Covent Garden House, which the audience of that evening, from squeamishness, or caprice, rejected, though it deserved a better fate.

The title of this comedy apprizes the reader of the play-bill that he is to see a contrast exemplified between the manners and domestic œconomy of Wives in the sober days of our Ancestors, and Maids in the gay, thoughtless times in which we live.

Maria, elegantly and fashionably bred, with a good heart, a cultivated understanding, a beautiful face, and a charming figure, has caught the infection of the dissipated in high life, and is addicted to gaming. Hence she is beset with creditors, while she is addressed by different suitors; one an honourable lover of large fortune, (Sir George Evelyn) the other (Mr. Bronsely) a received man in the polite world, though a known seducer of every woman he meets, who has attractions and character enough to render her an object of his villainy. She has the difficult task of maintaining the proper pride of a virtuous woman, amidst difficulties which too often subdue the firmest and degrade the minds of the best meaning. Her father, Sir Wm. Dorilant, went to India in her infancy to repair his fortune, and though she never saw him, nature has implanted the sincerest affection for her parent in her breast. Loaded with wealth, he has returned to England, and become an inmate in the house of his friend Mr. Norbury, under whose roof Maria resides as his ward. The better to enable himself to judge of his daughter's deserts and accomplishments, he passes under the assumed name of Mr. Manly, and equally shocked and mortified at finding her the slave of dissipation and fashionable vice and folly, he becomes the morose monitor of her foibles, and scarcely treats her with tolerable civility. Though often offended at the harshness of his manner, and the severity of his matter, conveyed in the bluntest terms of severe observation, an indescribeable something about her heart will not permit Maria to harbour serious hostility against a man who, though apparently he is not entitled to use the unwelcome freedom of speech he exercises, fills her with awe and commands her respect. Disgusted with what he has observed, Sir William is determined, at the end of a little month, to return to India, without avowing himself to his child. At this time the play commences. The characters already mentioned are explained, when Lord Priory arrives and gives an account of himself and his lady, from which it appears they are a primitive couple, the wife all meekness and obedience, the husband not for a moment suffering Lady Priory to forget that she is to consider him as her lord and master. They go to bed at ten, rise at five; the fulness of due subordination is exemplified, and the solemn vow "to honour and obey," which the wife has made at the altar, is strictly conformed to. My Lord begs to be accommodated for a few days at Mr. Norbury's, and most of the incidents of the scene there takes place. Lady Priory has been kissed in the dark by Mr. Bronsely, but having her scissars by her side, has cut off a piece of his coat to aid her to discover her assailant. To escape detection, and save himself from Lord Priory's

ory's resentment, he suddenly begs Mr. Manly to change coats with him, and after he has done so, tells him the reason. Manly, though hurt and astonished at Bronsely's impudence, keeps the secret, and is thence put into some ridiculous situations. At length Bronsely undertakes to make an end of the matter, and goes to apologize to Lord Priory in Mr. Manly's name. He sees Lady Priory, is captivated by her meekness and manners, and by a feigned story of a dreadful design against her, so far engages her anxiety as to prevail on her to give him an interview in private at Lord Priory's house, which was under repair. When he arrives, he has scarce opened his preliminary, calculated still more to alarm her, when she introduces my Lord to him. The sudden appearance of the husband confounds him, and he is so much at a loss for plausible terms of explanation, that Lord Priory ridicules his folly at attempting his Lady, in whose honour and fidelity he has so much reliance, that he readily consents that Bronsely shall be introduced to her at his desire, and defies his libertine attempts to subdue his wife's virtue. Bronsely by this means, prevails with Lady Priory to take an airing with him in his postchaise, and conveys her to his house, twelve miles from town, she all the while conceiving she was complying with some request of her Lord, for which she could not account. When he has lodged her, Bronsely avows his motive, but is awed by her calm and firm conduct, so far as on her promise on that condition to think more kindly of him, to convey her immediately to London, safe to her husband. This incident naturally works a good deal of the plot, and the agitation of mind of Lord Priory on hearing of the absence of his wife on the sudden, is a proper punishment for his having exposed her to insult, and himself to injury of the most sensible kind. Maria, and her friend Lady Mary pursue their habits of gaming till it involves them in the distress that the pursuit of so foolish, if not so indefensible a vice (for even for vices of some kind, a palliation, if not a defence may be set up) is sure to entail. They are both arrested by the same tradesman, and both carried to the same spunging-house, Maria having in vain attempted to prevail on her disguised father to save her from the horrors of a prison. In her time of disgrace and distress, her father visits her, and tells her he is willing to clear her from her difficulties on certain conditions, which he specifies. Finding a determined relinquishment of her fashionable vices, the leading condition, she is willing to capitulate, afraid that she shall not have fortitude always to keep her faith. As a new and substituted condition, it is proposed to her to quit the town, and to retire to the country for a few years. This condition she considers as involving the first and still more unsupportable. Mr. Manley then says he will not give hope, that is not meant to be realized, and presents her with a 1000l. bank note, telling her, that he is about to depart for India immediately. This occasions her to beg, if he meets her father, to hide her indiscretions from him. He replies, that her father will never return, his hopes being disappointed, and his fortune reversed. Apprehending the worst, and fearing that her father might be in

in diſtreſs, ſhe returns him the bank note, and begs him to apply it to his relief; and as the greateſt favour he can grant her, to ſuffer her to accompany him to India, to ſoothe a parent's ſorrow, and cheriſh him in his afflictions, cheerfully abandoning for his ſake, all her indiſcreet propenſities and pleaſures. Softened by her affection, Manley burſts into tears, and Norbury entering, relieves them both, by bidding her bend to her parent, who was then before her. A ſcene of great tenderneſs enſues, and the father and his daughter return home together. Lady Mary is accidentally relieved from the bailiff's houſe by Sir George Evelyn, who had flown upon the wings of love to releaſe his adored Maria, the moment he had heard of her embarraſſment, and having ordered the lady to be ſet free as ſoon as he entered, ſo as to engage himſelf for the debt, finds upon an interview, that he has liberated Lady Mary, inſtead of Maria, who had been ſet at liberty before. After theſe incidents, the plot is wound up with the return of Lady Priory to her huſband by Mr. Bronſely; the reconciliation of the primitive pair, the union of Sir George and Maria, and of Bronſely and Lady Mary.

Theſe are the main incidents of the ſcene, and in the management of them the fair Author has diſplayed an equal degree of adroitneſs, and knowledge of life and manners and ſtage effect. She has evidently ſtood upon her privilege as a dramatic writer, and freely advantaged herſelf of the *licentia poetica.* In ſpite of the violent improbability of ſeveral of the incidents, particularly the conſent of Manly, after he had unaccountably, for a man of his turn of mind, condeſcended to play the fool and change coats with Mr. Bronſely, (an incident more appropriate to farce than comedy) to favour the impoſition and ſave him from detection. The ſingular conduct of Lady Priory in getting into a poſtchaiſe with Mr. Bronſely; and the ſtill more ſtrange circumſtance of his returning her ſafe and unſpotted to her Lord, when he had her in his power twelve miles from town; and Lord Priory's ready belief of a ſtory, which two of the moſt vicious of the different ſexes might eaſily have conjured up, and practiced on the credulity of a confident huſband. Mrs. Inchbald has produced a play of conſiderable merit. It is affecting and intereſting: the dialogue is eaſy and pointed, full of ſatire, and free from all thoſe flaſhes of falſe fire, which ſurprize and entrap the auditor into a momentary belief that he has heard a great deal of wit, when in fact he has only liſtened to the pertneſs of modern colloquy, and miſtaken a ready reply for a well-pointed epigram. This comedy is a comedy of contraſted character and well-imagined incidents.—It is not a play full of buſtle and buſineſs, but reſts much of its pretenſions on ſituation, and its power of dialogue, which is indiſputably animated and excellent. The ſatire and the ridicule are rather gently inſinuated than boldly obtruded; but they come not with a diminiſhed force, becauſe they are preſented modeſtly. Thus they ſteal upon the mind, and take deeper root, appearing to be the caſual gift of natural cauſe, and not the ſtudied diſtribution of art. The firſt three acts of this play, though extremely diſtinct from the general turn of modern comedies, are ſtrong

 proofs

proofs of the author's well exercised observation of the world, and her power of exhibiting the different manners of different individuals, with truth of outline and colouring, and felicity of disposition. In the fourth act her Pegasus halts, and the spirit of the scene gradually sinks. The long and varied conversation in the presence of a Bailiff's follower, undisturbed by him, is not reconcileable to what is witnessed daily in this great, this dissipated, this distressed metropolis. In the fifth act the author is herself again; she there, as she has done before, seizes forcibly on the softer feelings, and keeps her hold till she melts her audience into tearful confession, that her powers of the pathetic kind are irresistible. After a scene so tender and affecting, as that between Maria and her father, the distress of Lady Mary, and her accidental relief by Sir George, became laughable. Maria, by the by, is arrested by the name of Elizabeth, a misnomer, under which no man so well informed in those matters as a modern bailiff, would have ventured to have held her. It is the fashion of late for stage-writers to conduct their audience into the company of sheriff's officers and their followers, into spunging houses and prisons; good ladies and gentlemen of the pen, be so kind as to keep these melancholy situations out of sight, and do not send away your audience terrified with the idea of what may unexpectedly, in times like these, be the lot of any man the next day, who comfortably takes his seat in the theatre on the first night of the representation of your production. In this play Mrs. Inchbald has proved herself a very able writer, but in some of her scenes, we think she might have preserved the attention and interest she had created better. The 4th act is certainly unequal to the others. *Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are*, will doubtless excite much attention, as all married couples will be anxious to learn in what degree of comparative estimation they stand, in their respective habits, manners, and situation. Perhaps in less than a century, fashion and manners will again go the circle, and an exhibition of the character and conduct of Maria Dorilant, appear to the full as extravagant a caricature, as those of Lord and Lady Priory do now. Heaven send this may be the fact!

The characters were well sustained, especially that of Oliver, by Mr. Fawcett, which we mention first, because he made a trifle interesting. The character is clearly taken from Mr. Colman's Adam Winterton, in his excellent play, on a difficult, and an undramatic subject, and which is called the *Iron Chest*, but it is a very faint copy of the original. Munden, Quick, and Pope, played well; Miss Chapman preserved the purity of Lady Priory without affectation of starchness; and Mrs. Mattocks did all she could with an odious character. Lewis, who is generally seen as the main prop of the plays, which though mostly farces, pass under the name of comedies, in which he is seen, gave consequence to a character, which in other hands must have appeared subordinate indeed. Miss Wallis never played so well in any piece in which she has been seen. He manner was varied, just and appropriate, as the scene demanded; playful, dignified, and pathetic, whenever the passion required either expression; her scenes with her father, were among

among the moſt promiſing ſort of proofs of her rapid improvement that have been witneſſed, and the eaſy alteration of her manner from ſeverity to kindneſs, from proud demeanour to ſoft and melting tenderneſs, would have done credit to the ſkill of the moſt practiſed and ſcientific actreſs.

The prologue was not very intereſting. The epilogue, containing a clap-trap, on the ſubject of Sir John Jervis's victory over the Spaniſh fleet, put the audience in general into a phrenzy of applauſe.

W.

Specification of the Patent granted to Mr. JOHN AITKEN, *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in the City of Edinburgh; for his Invention of a new Method of loading Tubes, Barrels, Calibers, or Bores, commonly called Guns or Fire Arms, &c. whether the ſame be mounted or unmounted, of every Form, Dimenſion, and Denomination, with two or more Charges of Gunpowder and Shot, or Balls, (the ſaid Charges placed before one another in one Tube) and of diſcharging them from the ſaid Tube, in Succeſſion, by Fire communicated through correſpondent Perforations or Touch-holes.—Dated Dec. 5, 1780.—Term expired.*

TO all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, &c. Now know ye that, in compliance with the ſaid proviſo, I the ſaid John Aitken do hereby declare, that my ſaid invention of a new method of loading tubes, barrels, calibers, or bores, commonly called guns or fire-arms, is performed in the following manner; that is to ſay, into a tube, barrel, &c. cylindrical, conical, chambered or not, its poſterior extremity (ſituation ſuppoſed horizontal) ſecurely cloſed, named breech, its anterior one open, named muzzle, I lodge a plurality of charges of powder and ſhot. The extenſion of the fire, in a poſterior direction from the charge next the muzzle, which is firſt inflamed, is intercepted by intermedia betwixt the ſeveral charges, about or above the ſhot firmly rammed. Theſe I form of any ſubſtance ſufficiently reſiſtent, compact, and incombuſtible, properly proportioned and ſhaped. In the ſmaller tube, (the muſket, blunderbuſs, piſtol, &c.) I chiefly employ the thicker ſtuffs or leather. In the larger one (the cannon, ſwivel, &c.) various ſtuffs, paſtes, &c. as being commodious and procurable. The charges are ignited, in ſucceſſion through touch-holes, by the lock, or match, as occaſion demands, according to the ſize and condition of the tube. In witneſs whereof, &c.

PROPHECIES *of* SPORT *for* 1797.

THE price of Horſes and Chaiſes will be advanced every week, from Saturdays to Mondays, by reaſon of the great number of citizens who having put their wives out to graſs, ride down on the ſabbath, to give them a breathing, fearing they ſhould ſuffer themſelves otherwiſe to be mounted by freſh jockies, who have no right to the ſaddle.

Bloody wars will be proclaimed between cocks, ſtags, pyles, and gingers, ſpangles and duck-wings, among whom many pitched battles will be fought, which will occaſion much ſlaughter among the numerous and brave chanticleers.

Near

Near the Royal Exchange will be seen many formidable monsters as bulls, bears, &c. That many citizens will be afraid to stir out of their houses, for fear of being snapped at, and at last will become so abominably frightened, that they will be forced to cross the water, and take refuge in the sanctuary in St. George's Fields.

High winds will roar so like a lion, that it will scare the powder out of every beau's hair that exposes himself to its fury; and very few ladies beneath the quality of a coach, will care much for visiting while they continue.

Good Friday will prove but a bad day to those who have neither a bun to put in their belly, nor a cross to put in their pockets.

The 23d of April being St. George's Day, a very gay assembly of noble lords will be much admired by a glorious train of ladies, and both gazed at like so many gods and goddesses, by inferior spectators. Each noble knight in his diamond garter, will be apt to think, notwithstanding the solemnity from whence the dignity was at first derived, and when once his thoughts are crept as high as a fair lady's garter, if he be not restrained by more than ordinary virtue, he will go nigh to elevate his thoughts a little higher, fearless of the severe threatening of the motto.

At the beginning of May, much dancing before every body's door that has but a milksop in their family.

On the 10th, the sun enters with considerable power into the twin sign Gemini, by which there is good reason to suspect that poor men who are least able to provide for them, will get children by pairs, whilst rich men would be glad to have them single.

The 4th of June, if we may believe an almanac, will prove Whit-Sunday, upon which day many will put on new cloaths that could not have them at Easter. Much walking after sermon by women and their husbands, attended by their children. If you would know whether the grey mare be the better horse, observe who carries the child. As for the rest of the holidays, they will be spent very slavishly by some, and lazily by others; for many will labour at skittles and nine pins till they sweat, purely to avoid working. And many will loiter about the fields, without a penny in their pockets, rather than work to supply their wants.

Most of Fortune's minions will be gone to the different races, so that the town will be as thin of sharpers, and those black-legs that are in town so very thin, that they must take in the waistband of their breeches in order to keep them on their hips, and will become as carrionly lean by the end of the summer, as a buck in rutting time.

Physicians will follow the gentry to Bath, Margate, Brighton, &c. as vultures do armies for prey. At those places of polite resort abundance of curses will be vented against dame Fortune at the raffles, billiard-tables, and bowling-greens: and such gamesters will keep their nails so short by biting their fingers' ends, that they will have no occasion for a knife to pare them.

In September, hunting, coursing, setting and shooting will become very fashionable sports among gentlemen and poachers. The deer that is lost by the hounds will be but a poor rascal among

among the hunters; and the hare that runs away from the hounds, will be but a dry old b—h with the coursers; the setter, when he misses his partridge, will curse his dog for his own oversight; and the fowler, that misses his mark, will blame the shot or the gunpowder.

On the 25th of December, according to the old custom, Christmas makes its entrance, during which Christian Carnival there will be much drinking, card-playing, dancing, and romping, till the twelve days are over.

ACCOUNT *of* JOHNSON, *the* BOXER.

THOMAS JOHNSON, but whose real name was Jackling, was born in Yorkshire about the year 1750; when young, he came to London, and was employed for near twenty years on the Thames, as a corn-porter.

No professer of the gymnastic art gained so much notice and fame in that science since the time of Broughton, having fought sixteen pitch battles, fifteen of which he won. We cannot gratify our readers with a detail of particulars respecting the pugilistic scenes he was at first engaged in, but shall content ourselves with giving some of the most note.

In 1783, he fought one Jarvis, a carman, in Lock's Fields, and after a very severe contest, gained a complete victory; as he again did in the following year by beating the famous Croydon Drover, on Kennington Common.

In the same year, (1784,) he beat, after a short, but hard conflict, the noted Death, on Blackheath.

On January 13, 1786, at Barnet, he fought Love, the butcher, for fifty guineas, whom he beat in about five minutes; and a short time after, at the same place, and with as much ease, he conquered John Towers, the bricklayer, who had beat Love, Death, and all who had before opposed him.

His next match was with the noted Fry; they fought in June, 1786, at Kingston, for fifty guineas a side. The battle continued for half an hour, and then terminated in favour of Johnson, who beat his competitor without receiving any blow of consequence.

He now ranked so high as a pugilist, that the noted Will Ward was brought from Bristol to enter the lists with him, and a match was made for them to fight for 200 guineas; they accordingly met on January 18, 1787, at Oakingham, in Berkshire. On the first onset, Johnson hit Ward a powerful blow, on which Ward was obliged to make a defensive fight of it; Johnson on his legs, and Ward within an inch of the floor of the stage with one of his knees, and whenever Johnson attempted a blow, he was down; the fight (if it may be called one) had now continued an hour and twenty minutes, when Johnson attempted a blow, and Ward was again down on knee, and getting up, cried out "foul," and left the stage; and notwithstanding his second called him several times to return, he went clear off.

The next battle of consequence he fought, was with Ryan, an Irishman, on December 19, in the same year, at Wraydisbury, in Buckinghamshire. Ryan, who had great courage and skill, had fought a number of battles, and was never beat, and was so high in the estimation of the amateurs, that the odds were 6 to 4 in his favour; but after a contest of 24 minutes, Ryan was so completely beat,

beat, he could only stand to be dressed, and then could not keep on his legs.

On February 11, 1789, a second battle between Johnson and Ryan, took place near Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire; this was a more severe conflict than the former, but after a very hard fought battle on both sides, victory again terminated in favour of Johnson, who was a very great gainer by this battle; besides the 300 guineas which they fought for, he had half the door-money, which amounted to 512 pounds, and Mr. Hollingsworth, a corn-factor, and a former master of Johnson's, settled 20 pounds a year on him, in consequence of the money he won by backing him.

Soon after this, a match was made for Johnson to fight Big Ben for 1000l. but Ben falling ill, forfeited to Johnson his deposit of 100l.

In September, 1789, Isaac Perrins, of Birmingham, who had beat every competitor in the counties of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, came to town for the express purpose of having an engagement with Johnson. At a meeting, they agreed to fight at Newmarket, during the October meeting, in a fair and manly manner, on a turf stage, for 250 guineas a side, and that two thirds of the door-money should be the property of the winner; the other third to go to the loser.

Perrins was an uncommonly stout made man, and stood six feet two inches high without his shoes, and exceeded Johnson in weight upwards of three stone. He was universally allowed to possess much skill and great bottom, from which, and his having never been beat, induced his Birmingham friends to back him to the amount of many thousands, and their bets were 3 to 2 and 2 to 1 against Johnson.

They not being permitted to fight at Newmarket, Banbury, in Oxfordshire, was the place fixed upon, and accordingly met there on the 23d of October following. The battle, in its event, did not disappoint the expectation of the amateurs. It proved a very severe and well-supported conflict, having lasted an hour and a quarter, with various turns of skill and fortune on both sides.

It was fought on a turf stage, raised five feet from the ground, 24 feet square, and railed in.

At a little before one, the combatants set-to. For five minutes all was anxious expectation. Perrins then, with great force, aimed a blow at Johnson, which the latter contrived to elude.

On the next set-to, Perrins was knocked down, and met with the same fate in the succeeding round.

Johnson then received two knock-down blows, one of which brought blood in his face.

Johnson at length exerted himself, and put in a blow over Perrins's left eye, which closed it up. This blow, and the failure of Perrins's wind, which began now to be visible, raised the bets amazingly in favour of Johnson, and still more on Perrins receiving a blow over the nose, which cut it through; the bets were then so high as 100 to 10.

Perrins, however, regaining his breath, fought again with much vigour, and made good a blow over Johnson's right eye, which had some little effect on the bets, but not such as to render them equal.

After more than half an hour's further severe contest, Perrins had recourse to chopping and back-

back-handed blows, which at first disconcerted Johnson, but against which he soon guarded himself very collectedly.

At the end of an hour and a quarter, Johnson aimed a blow which took place full in the centre of the face, (which was already cut very much,) and concluded as severe a battle as can be recollected in the annals of pugilism, it having consisted of sixty-two rounds of fair hard fighting. In fine, this was a battle in which *strength* was vanquished by *skill*.

The door-money amounted to 800l. two thirds of which Johnson received.

Johnson's second was Will Ward, and his bottle-holder Joe Ward. Perrins's second and bottle-holder, were Pickard and his brother.

The umpires were Colonel Tarleton, and Mr. Meadows, an inn-keeper of Birmingham.

Mr. Bullock won twenty thousand guineas on the event of the battle; he backed Johnson with high odds, and afterwards made him a present of 1000l.

Johnson had now acquired property, by his various battles, to the amount of five thousand pounds, which he placed in the public funds; but by an attachment to playing at games of chance, was soon reduced to the necessity of selling out, and of accepting another challenge from Big Ben, with a view of recruiting his finances.

This battle was the last he fought, and the only time he was beat. As we have given the particulars of this battle in our life of Big Ben, (see page 77, vol. 4,) we shall not tire our readers with a repetition.

This was the last time of Johnson's fighting, soon after which he took the Grapes, a public-house, in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which being a receptacle for notorious characters, as low gamblers, ring droppers, sharpers, and thieves of every description; he was soon disturbed by the Police, and for a subsistence, became proprietor of E. O. tables, at the race-grounds, &c. but not meeting with success in this mode of life, he quitted it, and went to Ireland, where he kept a public-house, in Copper Alley, Dublin, from which he was routed by the magistracy of that city, and then went to Cork, and supported himself by teaching the science of boxing, and the profits of a hazard-table. Here, on the 21st of January last, he received the final knock-down blow from the conqueror of all, Death.

For the Sporting Magazine.

Observations *on* British Horses.

THE breed of horses in Great Britain, is as mixed as that of its inhabitants. The frequent introduction of foreign horses, has given us a variety that no single country can boast of: most other kingdoms produce only one kind, while ours, by a judicious mixture of the several species, by the happy difference of our soils, and by our superior skill and management, may triumph over the rest of Europe, in having brought each quality of this noble animal to the highest state of perfection.

In the annals of Newmarket, may be found instances of horses that have literally out-stripped the wind, as the celebrated M. Condamine has shewn in his remarks on those of Great Britain. Childers

Childers is an amazing inſtance of rapidity, his ſpeed having been more than once exerted equal to 8272 feet in a ſecond, or near a mile in a minute: the ſame horſe alſo run the round courſe at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards leſs than four miles) in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds; in which caſe his fleetneſs is to that of the ſwifteſt barb, as four to three; the former, according to Dr. Maty's computation, covering, at every bound, a ſpace of ground equal in length to twenty-three feet royal; the latter only that of eighteen feet and a half royal. Horſes of this kind derive their origin from Arabia, the ſeat of the pureſt and moſt generous breed.

The ſpecies uſed in hunting, is a happy combination of the former with others ſuperior in ſtrength, but inferior in point of ſpeed and lineage; an union of both is neceſſary, for the fatigues of the chace muſt be ſupported by the ſpirit of the one, as well as by the vigour of the other.

No country can bring a parallel to the ſtrength and ſize of our horſes deſtined for the draught, or to the activity and ſtrength united, of thoſe that form our cavalry.

In our capital, there are inſtances of ſingle horſes, that are able to draw on a plain, for a ſmall ſpace, the weight of three tons, but could, with eaſe and for a continuance, draw half that weight.

The pack-horſes of Yorkſhire, employed in conveying the manufactures of that county to the moſt remote parts of the kingdom, uſually carry a burden of 420 pounds, and that indifferently over the largeſt hills of the north, as well as the moſt level roads. But the moſt remarkable proof of the ſtrength of our Britiſh horſes, is to be drawn from that of our millers' horſes; ſome of theſe will carry, at one load, thirteen meaſures, which, at a moderate computation of ſeventy pounds each, will amount to 910, a weight ſuperior to that which the leſſer ſort of camels will bear. This will appear leſs ſurpriſing, as theſe horſes are by degrees accuſtomed to the weight, and the diſtance they travel no greater than to and from the adjacent hamlets.

Our cavalry, in the late campaigns, (when they had opportunity,) ſhewed over our allies, as well as over the French, a great ſuperiority both of ſtrength and activity; the enemy were broken through by the impetuous charge of our ſquadrons, while the German horſes, from their great weight and inactive make, were unable to ſecond our efforts, though thoſe troops were actuated by the nobleſt ardour.

The preſent cavalry of this iſland only ſupports its ancient glory; it was eminent in the earlieſt times; our ſcythed chariots, and the activity and diſcipline of our horſes, even ſtruck terror into Cæſar's legions; and the Britons, as ſoon as they became civilized enough to coin, took care to repreſent on their money the animal for which they were ſo celebrated. It is now impoſſible to trace out this ſpecies; for thoſe which exiſt among the *indigence* of Great Britain, ſuch as the little horſes of Wales and Cornwall, the hobbies of Ireland, and the ſhelties of Scotland, though admirably well adapted to the uſes of thoſe countries, could never have been equal to the work of war; but probably we had even then a larger and ſtronger breed in the more

fertile

fertile and luxuriant parts of the island. Those we employ for that purpose, or for the draught, are an offspring of the German or Flemish breed, meliorated by our soil and a judicious mixture. The English were ever attentive to an exact culture of these animals, and in very early times set a high value on their breed. The esteem that our horses were held in by foreigners, so long ago as the reign of Athelstan, may be collected from a law of that monarch, prohibiting their exportation, except they were designed as presents. These must have been the native kind, or the prohibition would have been needless, for our commerce was at that time too limited to receive improvement from any but the German kind, to which country their own breed could be of no value.

But when our intercourse with the other parts of Europe was enlarged, we soon laid hold of the advantage this gave of improving our breed. Roger de Belesme, Earl of Shewsbury, is the first on record; he introduced the Spanish stallions into his estate in Powisland, from which that part of Wales was for many ages celebrated for a swift and generous race of horses. Giraldus Cambrensis, who lived in the reign of Henry II. takes notice of it; and Michael Drayton, cotemporary with Shakespeare, sings their excellence in the sixth part of his Polyolbion. This kind was probably destined to mount our gallant nobility, or courteous knights, for feats of chivalry, in the generous contests of the tilt-yard. From these sprung, to speak the language of the times, the Flower of Coursers, whose elegant form added charms to the rider; whose activity and managed dexterity gained him the palm in that field of gallantry and romantic honour.

Notwithstanding my former supposition, races were known in England in very early times. Fitzstephen, who wrote in the days of Henry II. mentions the great delight that the citizens of London took in the diversion; but, by his words, it appears not to have been designed for the purposes of gaming, but merely to have sprung from a generous emulation of shewing a superior skill in horsemanship.

(To be continued.)

SPORTS *in the Cities of* VIENNA *and* BUDE, *described by* DR. TOWNSON, *in his Travels through Hungary; just published.*

IN the course of this interesting work, the author, among other articles, gives us the following account of the sports and pastimes at Vienna:

"The public amusements of this city, (says he) which are numerous, under Theresa and Joseph II. were much refined. The two theatres within the city are very magnificent. Madame Vigano from Spain, whilst I was at Vienna, honoured them with her dancing; and exhibited the finest taste and the greatest elegance. Her attitudes were sublime; and her loose and open Grecian dress, which only concealed so much of her person as to heighten the charms of the beauty she left exposed, raised into passion the admiration of every one possessed of fine taste and sensibility.

"In the suburbs there are several smaller theatres: and at one of these it was where I heard *Mozart's Sauberflote*, the sweetest music ever composed. And of those

those kinds of resorts, which serve as places of relaxation and debauch to the inferior ranks of life, and to those of grosser taste; where music, dancing, feasting, and women of the town, are to be had at cheap rates, this city and its suburbs abound. These, the public amusements, the pleasures of the table, and what the French call *la physique de l'amour*, are the great sources of the happiness of the opulent part of the inhabitants of this city, as they are indeed of the inhabitants of other great towns where affluence abounds. But there exists a public amusement here which does not shew much refinement of manners, of which we know nothing in our dissipated metropolis, and which probably ought not to be permitted any where, though indeed something of the kind, on a smaller scale, is a favourite amusement with our butcher-boys under the name of bull-baiting: it is the *Hetze*, or *le combat des animaux*. It is not the low vulgar alone who come here, but *gentlemen* and *ladies*; and it is generally a *Sunday evening's amusement*, as a *delassement* after the religious duties of the day.

"When, as amongst the Romans, the strongest and the fiercest animals of Asia and Africa, in their native wildness were, on particular occasions, turned loose on the arena, it might for once have formed an interesting spectacle, where the sufferings of the combatants might be lost in the novelty of the sight; but where a few dispirited oxen, under the name of wild Hungarian bulls, and half humanized bears, are turned out to be lugged by the ears by dogs, I see nothing but cruelty. The fiercer and rarer animals, when there are any, are too valuable to be fairly exposed; and the havock they would make among the dogs would render this a too expensive amusement: but the inquisitive traveller is often obliged to be present at scenes he does not wish to countenance. I went there to see the *Bos ferus*, or Wild Bull. He came into the arena with great dignity and composure; a good many dogs, I think not less than eight or ten, were set upon him; he did not move, but kept his place, his head to the ground, and with his short horns defended himself admirably well; the sneaking curs that attacked him behind he kicked down:—it would have grieved me much to have seen him overpowered. He had no fierceness, nothing but grandeur in his looks; he was brought young from Poland, and is now tame. Other animals were turned out, but they were all more anxious to get back to their dens than to fight."

Our author afterwards arrives at Bude, which city he describes in a very interesting manner.—"On Sundays and great festivals, the public is entertained at this city as at Vienna with the *Hetze*. The proprietors have two very fine wild bulls. The day I was a spectator of this polite and humane amusement one was turned out on the arena, and at the same time an Hungarian ox: this attacked the former, but was immediately thrown down; but our English bulls would have disputed the ground with him to greater advantage: an Hungarian ox, and a *Bos ferus*, are very unequally matched. Then came a *Roube Bear*; this is a bear that has been kept without food for several days, and rendered savage by hunger: on another bear being

let out, a battle ensued: the latter was so much inferior in size, that the contest did not last long: the *Raube Bear* kept the other, which seemed no ways ferocious, down with his paws, and strangled him, by seizing him by the throat, and then carried him into his den. The great disparity in size and strength rendered this a most disagreeable sight, The white Greenland bear afforded more entertainment. In the middle of the arena there was a small pool of water, with a duck in it. As soon as the bear came to the edge of the pool, the duck laid itself flat and motionless on the surface of the water: the bear leaped in, the duck dived, and the bear dived after it; but the duck escaped, through its superior diving. The next piece was a bold attempt of one of the keepers to wrestle with an ox. As soon as the keeper came upon the arena, the ox ran at him. The man, who was not above the middle sixe, seized his antagonist by the horns, who pushed him indeed from one side of the arena to the other, but could not toss him. After the battle had lasted some time, and the ox had got the keeper near the side of the arena, and might have hurt him, some assistants came out, disengaged him from the wall, and gave him his dagger, which he immediately struck between the cervical vetebræ of his antagonist, which instantly fell lifeless to the ground; but small convulsive motions continued for a minute or two. In this manner the oxen are killed by the butchers at Gibraltar, who, I am told, have learned it from their African neighbours. A lion came next upon the stage, and one with all his native majesty: conscious of his strength, he looked undauntedly about, to see if he had any opponent: but he was brought out only for show. From the hole in the upper part of the gate of the arena, a handkerchief was put out, and instantly drawn back: he flew at this in an instant. Some other animals were turned out, and were glad to get into their dens again. One of the keepers shewed his address in spearing a wild boar, which ran at him as soon as he came on the arena. I found few other public amusements. Being summer, most of the *grand monde* was out of town; for the Hungarians are like the English, they live a great deal upon their estates. In winter no doubt I should have found the usual amusements, as concerts, balls, card parties, conversaziones, &c. The *Citizens* have a ball sometimes on the Sunday evenings, and in the neighbourhood there are several inns pleasantly situated in retired situations where the great and small often go for recreation. Coffee-houses are little known in the northern part of the continent; but in the southern they are places of resort, time-killing places at least, if not places of amusement. This town has several good ones; but that facing the bridge is, I think, not to be equalled in Europe. Besides a very large handsome room elegantly fitted up, and with two or three billiard-tables, there is a private billiard-room for those who do not smoke; and two or three other rooms for giving entertainments in; and very comfortable dinners may be had. And here, according to the continental custom, all ranks and both sexes may come; and hairdressers in their powdered coats, and old market-women, come here and take their coffee or drink their *rosolio* as well as counts and barons.

FREEMAN

FREEMAN, *the Horse-stealer.*

A man named William Freeman, was lately committed to goal in Worcester, by John Hollings, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county, charged with stealing a stallion of the cart kind, value about 30l. the property of farmer Haines, of Dodderhill, near Droitwich, Worcestershire.

The circumstances which led to the discovery were as follow: Freeman went to the Golden Heart, Stroud, and wished to sell his horse, which he did for 10l. 5s. alledging that the horse was pledged to him by an acquaintance for about that sum, and if not redeemed within a certain time, which was then expired, it was to be sold for whatever it would fetch, and Freeman was to pay himself with the purchase money. The low price, and the reason given by him for selling the horse, led to a suspicion, and in consequence thereof, he was pursued and overtaken on his road to Bristol, and brought back to Stroud the same day, where he was detained, and enquiries made after the owner, who came forward and claimed the horse as his property.

Freeman has been many times at inns in the neighbourhood of Stroud and Cirencester, and it was observed that each time he rode a different horse; from this and the various accounts he gave of himself, when under examination, there is reason to believe him to be a notorious offender.

He is a man of genteel appearance, about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather thin made, long visage, black lank hair not tied, a small scar near the right eye, and another small scar on the left side of his chin; he had on when he first went to Stroud, a black lappelled coat and waistcoat, thickset or fustian breeches, boots, and a round hat. On the 25th of January last, he left a drab coloured great coat at the Golden Cross, Cainscross. He had with him a plated snaffle bridle, with the letters G. B. engraved on each side, without a chin stay. He said that he was a ship chandler, and lived at No. 37, Queen-square, Bristol.

EXTRACTS *from a Pamphlet entitled a Short* TREATISE *on the* GLANDERS *and* FARCY; *by a* LIEUTENANT *of* DRAGOONS.

THE author dedicates his performance to the Right Honourable the President and Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; under whose sanction and patronage he trusts, this now incurable malady (the glanders) may be conquered, by remedies easy in their application, and by no means tedious in their process.

The great and indeed the general mistake in the treatment of the glanders, (says this writer) hath arisen from considering it *(too decidedly)* as a local disease, and from this circumstance alone it hath happened, that all those who have hitherto taken any pains to investigate, or attempt a cure for this distemper, have failed in their practice: and by thus suffering the mortification of seeing all their efforts rendered abortive by the fallacy of their theory, have, without any further investigation or enquiry, universally and almost decidedly pronounced upon it, the dreadful sentence, of "an incurable disease."

To

To enter therefore into a more general examination of the subject, and to point out a mode of treatment more likely to succeed than what has hitherto been introduced into common practice, it will be necessary to remove entirely from our opinion the idea of its being a local disease; and to assert undeniably, and positively, that it is a general disease of the whole Glandular System.

A general disease, we ought most undoubtedly to consider it, as it is by no means confined (as hath been generally supposed) to the membrane that lines the antrum, the glands of the throat and nostrils, but all the * milliary glands which separate the matter of sweat and insensible transpiration are diseased, (that is in the glanders not acquired by infection; of which sort of glanders I shall treat separately.)

The disease I am now speaking of, is the *native glanders*, which most clearly hath its origin from the milliary glands, being diseased and shut up by cold in such a manner, that they cannot carry off their accumulated mucus, but retain it till an inflammation of those very glands takes place; and the progress of the disease sometimes stops here, and is then distinguished by the name of *farcy*; and the matter suppurated from the milliary glands, in this distemper, hath been clearly ascertained to be of the same nature, as the matter discharged from the nostrils of a perfectly glandered horse, as by inoculation it hath been known to produce the perfect glanders.

When the disease in the milliary glands (produced by cold) doth not rest there, the absorbents take up, and carry back to the larger class of glands (in a diseased state) that mucus which nature intended should have passed off by the insensible transpiration; thus the disease must of course make its appearance more forcibly at the nostrils, from the larger glands discharging through this common channel their superabundant accumulated mucus; which being returned through the system in a diseased state, diseases the glands themselves, and that to such a violent degree, that the glands of the throat and under the jaw, in a very short time become schirrous, and adhere to the bones that are near them, which very soon become carious, the smaller glands absolutely rupture, and the cellular membrane which composes the membrane of the antrum, and covers the bones of the nose, &c. is absolutely filled with this diseased fluid, which in dissection, puts on the exact resemblance of the watry swellings produced by the application of a blister on the human body, and so very acrid is the matter at this period of the disease, that it produces ulcers upon the surface of the membrane that lines the nostrils, and in short, vesicates wherever it happens to run.

This advanced state of the disease, is that which I shall hereafter

* In the skin of the horse, like that of every other animal, there are three parts remarkable, called by anatomists as follows; 1st. papillæ-pyramidales, these are the ends of the Nerves of the Skin, between these papillæ are an infinite number of holes, which are the orifices of the excretory vessels of the milliary glands. 2d. Is a web of nervous fibres, and other vessels differently interwoven, called parenchyma, and is that part of the animal skin of which parchment is made. 3d. Is an infinite number of milliary glands encompassed with fat, they lie under the other two parts, and separate the matter of sweat and insensible transpiration from the general glandular system, and pass it off through the excretory vessels.

after call the *perfect glanders*, and in which case there is but little, and I am afraid not the least right to look for, or expect a cure, except it be taken care of as soon as the glands begin to flatten, and to shew a tendency to adhere to the bones of the jaw; for after this, all the soft parts that surround them, as well as the bones to which they adhere, give way to them: the matter discharged in this very advanced state of the disease, like all other morbid matter, is highly infectious, and from its very putrid state, more readily communicated than any other disease to which horses are in general liable.

It is a circumstance perhaps worthy of our attention (and I hope a sufficient excuse for this digression) to observe the curious and happy difference, between the animal œconomy of the horse, and the human body; for any check given to the insensible transpiration that does not fly to, and inflame the lungs so as to create a cough, but is returned through the system by the absorbents to the glands, and produces that discharge from the nostrils, with a pain in the head, and an heaviness about the eyes, which is generally described by being called a cold in the head, in the human subject never I believe produces any disease of consequence in the large glands, but in the horse it certainly doth, and the glanders is the disease produced.

An horse with the glanders seldom or never coughs in consequence of the disease—the reason is evident, the lungs being seldom or never affected; a little inflamation hath been observed on diffection, and but very little indeed.

As a further proof of the remote cause of the glanders arising from the closure (by cold) of the milliary glands, I think it necessary to communicate a fact, which though curious, and apparently very extraordinary, is nevertheless very true.

There is (in the regiment in which I have the honor to serve) at this moment, an horse (in that state of the disease which I shall describe as the imperfect glanders) with all the glands under the right jaw, and under the same side of the throat very much swelled, with a considerable discharge likewise from the right nostril; this horse hath been for some weeks in this situation, during which period of time, he has from weakness and want of condition, been almost constantly in a sweat, but no part of the right side either of his head, neck, body, or legs, is affected with sweating,—whilst, on the left side, the sweating is universal: from this circumstance, I conclude that an horse travelling in a piercing north-east, or any other cold wind, with rain or sleet, may suffer under the circumstance of all the milliary glands on one side being diseased; whilst on the other, they shall remain in perfect health and vigour.

To describe the glanders accurately, and to reduce the discrimination of its origin, progress and species, so as to mark strongly the difference of appearance, in each species of the disease, I shall divide it into different degrees, (or more properly form a scale of the disease,) not that its treatment is to suffer any very material alteration from thus dividing the disease under different denominations, but merely for the sake of stimulating others to undertake separate

ſeparate inveſtigations, who may thereby be enabled to declare, (by accurate obſervations on the different ſymptoms produced in the different degrees of the diſeaſe,) what is the ſort, and to what degree of that ſort, any horſe is ſuffering under, that they may have an opportunity to inſpect.

The ſcale of the diſeaſe here introduced, is as ſhort and as little divided as poſſible, to avoid that confuſion which might ariſe from too minute and increaſed ſubdiviſions of the diſeaſe.

Native	Perfect	Glanders.
	Imperfect	
Communicated	Perfect	
	Imperfect	

The diſeaſe produced (ab origine) from cold, I denominate the *native glanders.*

The diſeaſe produced by infection (from a perfectly glandered horſe) I denominate the *communicated glanders.*

I conſider the glanders, when arrived at the degree called *perfect*, the diſeaſe in its moſt advanced ſtate; that is, when the glands are become cancerous, the bones carious, the matter fœtid, and ſufficiently acrid to veſicate as it runs, and at this period of the diſeaſe, I am afraid the perfect glanders will be generally found incurable, whether it be the native perfect, or communicated perfect.

The perfect glanders may (I am of opinion) ſometimes be cured, and particularly if taken care of as ſoon as the glands begin to flatten, and ſhew only a tendency to adhere to the inſide flat ſurface of the jaws.

I conſider that period of the diſeaſe when the glands of the throat and under the jaws are enlarged, when the diſcharge from the noſtrils firſt commences, and before the glands begin to put on a flat appearance, or ſhow any tendency to adhere to the ſides of the jaw, the *imperfect glanders*; and this diſeaſe I think is certainly to be cured.

I conſider the native imperfect glanders much eaſier to remove than the communicated imperfect glanders, as I conceive, the matter communicated by infection, to be more apt to produce cancerous glands, and that in a much ſhorter time, than the matter lodged in the glands by the native diſeaſe, which may be taken care of, before a ſufficient degree of putreſcency can have taken place, to produce cancerous glands; for the accumulated matter, which the abſorbents carry back to the glands of the throat, &c. paſſes but ſlowly through the ſyſtem; it is therefore particularly neceſſary to be able to diſcriminate between the native imperfect and the communicated imperfect, the which I think by great care and attentive obſervation may be done, and with ſome degree of certainty: for in the native imperfect, a dullneſs of the eyes, a general appearance of want of condition, and all the common ſymptoms of a cold, are ſtrongly evident; whereas in the communicated imperfect, the horſe ſuffers no bodily infirmity, until the diſeaſe hath made great progreſs, and is become almoſt perfect: for in the communicated glanders the diſeaſe is for ſome time local, and acts *vice verſa* from the native diſeaſe, which is carried from the milliary glands to the large glands of the throat, &c.: as

as on the contrary, the diſeaſe is now carried from the large glands of the throat, &c. to the milliary glands: the infectious matter (in its moſt putrid ſtate) being always communicated through the noſtrils, to the glands of the throat; and from this circumſtance there is great reaſon to believe, that an horſe with the communicated glanders will ſhew the farcy much ſooner, and to a greater degree of certainty than any horſe with the native glanders, as the matter communicated by infection goes at once to the milliary glands in its moſt fœtid and diſeaſed ſtate; for I conſider the farcy as nothing more than a ſloughing away of the milliary glands with the ſoft fat parts annexed to them, diſeaſed by, and with them, from the tranſpiring mucus partaking of the general diſeaſed ſtate of the glands; except when the farcy makes a partial appearance, from the milliary glands ſuffering by cold, and ſlough away before the abſorbents can carry their diſeaſed contents to the larger claſs of glands, (as deſcribed in the native glanders.)

(To be continued.)

Curious Anecdotes.

A MERCHANT of high reſpectability in Bourdeaux, had occaſion to viſit Paris, upon commercial buſineſs, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount.

On his arrival at the gates of Paris, a genteel looking man opened the door of his carriage, and addreſſed him to this effect.—"Sir, I have been waiting for you ſome time; according to my notes, you were to arrive at this hour; and your perſon, your carriage, and your portmanteau, exactly anſwering the deſcription I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honour of conducting you to Monſieur de Sartine."

The gentleman, aſtoniſhed and alarmed at this interruption, and ſtill more ſo at hearing the name of the lieutenant of the police mentioned, demanded to know what Monſieur de Sartine wanted with him; adding, at the ſame time, that he never had committed any offence againſt the laws, and that he could have no right to interrupt or detain him.

The meſſenger declared himſelf perfectly ignorant of the cauſe of the detention; ſtating, at the ſame time, that when he had conducted him to Monſ. de Sartine, he ſhould have executed his orders, which were merely miniſterial.

After ſome further explanations the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him accordingly. Mons. de Sartine received him with great politeneſs; and after requeſting him to be ſeated, to his great aſtoniſhment, he deſcribed his portmanteau; and told him the exact ſum in bills and ſpecie which he had brought with him to Paris, and where he was to lodge, his uſual time of going to bed, and a number of other circumſtances, which the gentleman had conceived could only be known to himſelf. Monſieur de Sartine having thus excited attention, put this extraordinary queſtion to him: "Sir, are you a man of courage?" The gentleman, ſtill more aſtoniſhed at the ſingularity of ſuch an interrogatory, demanded the reaſon why he put ſuch a ſtrange queſtion, adding, at the ſame time, that no man ever doubted his courage. Monſ. de Sartine replied, "Sir, you are to be robbed and murdered

dered this night!—If you are a man of courage, you must go to your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour: but be careful that you do not fall asleep; neither will it be proper for you to look under the bed, or into any of the closets which are in your bed-chamber;" which he accurately described; "you must place your portmanteau in its usual situation near your bed, and discover no suspicion:—leave what remains to me.—If, however, you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure a person who shall personate you, and go to bed in your stead."

After some further explanation which convinced the gentleman that Mons. de Sartine's intelligence was accurate in every particular, he refused to be personated, and formed an immediate resolution literally to follow the directions he had received: he accordingly went to bed at his usual hour, which was eleven o'clock. At half past twelve (the time mentioned by Mons. de Sartine) the door of the bedchamber burst open, and three men entered with a dark lantern, daggers, and pistols.—The gentleman, who of course was awake, perceived one of them to be his own servant. They rifled his portmanteau undisturbed, and settled the plan of putting him to death. The gentleman hearing all this, and not knowing by what means he was to be rescued, it may be naturally supposed, was under great perturbation of mind during such an awful interval of suspense; when, at the moment the villains were preparing to commit the horrid deed, four police officers, acting under M. de Sartine's orders, who were concealed under the bed, and in the closet, rushed out and seized the offenders with the property in their possession, and in the act of preparing to commit the murder.

The consequence was, that the perpetration of the atrocious deed was prevented, and sufficient evidence obtained to convict the offenders. Mons. de Sartine's intelligence enabled him to *prevent* this horrid offence of robbery and murder; which, but for the accuracy of the system, would probably have been carried into execution.

Another anecdote is mentioned of M. de Sartine, relative to the emperor Joseph the Second: that monarch having, in the year 1787, formed and promulgated a new code of laws relative to criminal and civil offences; and having also established what he conceived to be the best system of police in Europe, he could scarcely ever forgive the French nation, in consequence of the accuracy and intelligence of Mons. de Sartine, having been found so much superior to his own, notwithstanding the immense pains he had bestowed on that department of his government.

A very notorious offender, who was a subject of the Emperor, and who committed many atrocious acts of violence and depredation, at Vienna, was traced to Paris by the police established by his majesty, who ordered his ambassador at the court of France to demand that this delinquent should be delivered up to public justice.

Mons. de Sartine acknowledged to the Imperial ambassador, that the person he enquired after had been at Paris; that if it would be any satisfaction, he could inform him where he had lodged, and the different gaming tables, and other places of resort which he had

had frequented while there; but that he was now gone.

The ambaſſador, after ſtating the accuracy and correct mode by which the police of Vienna was conducted, inſiſted that this offender muſt ſtill be in Paris; otherwiſe the Emperor would not have commanded him to make ſuch an application.

Monſ. de Sartine ſmiled at the incredulity of the imperial miniſter, and made a reply to the following effect:

"Do me the honour, ſir, to inform the emperor your maſter, that the perſon he looks for, left Paris on the tenth day of the laſt month; and is now lodged in a back room looking into a garden in the third ſtory of a houſe, number 93, in —— ſtreet, in his own capital of Vienna; where his majeſty will, by ſending to the ſpot, be ſure to find him."

It was literally as the French miniſter of police had ſtated.—The emperor, to his aſtoniſhment, found the delinquent in the houſe and apartment deſcribed; but he was greatly mortified at this proof of the accuracy of the French police; which in this inſtance, in point of intelligence, *even in Vienna*, was diſcovered to be ſo much ſuperior to his own.

For the Sporting Magazine.

Manner of buying and ſelling HORSES *in* HUNGARY.

IN Hungary, horſes are driven to market in flocks like horned cattle, from the great *Puſztas* or commons: they are quite wild and have never had a halter about their heads. When taken to market, they are driven into folds, and in this manner are ſhewn and ſold. When a purchaſer has bought one, it is not an eaſy matter to catch it, and take it away; for they will not ſuffer the near approach of their keepers, who are therefore obliged to have recourſe to the following expedient:

A nooſe at the end of a long rope is put into a ſlit made at the end of a pole of conſiderable length; this nooſe, by means of the pole, the keeper endeavours to throw over the horſe's head, which method is often impracticable; after this unſucceſsful attempt, another method is adopted, and the nooſe is thrown on the ground, when the ſame means are uſed as in the firſt inſtance to entangle the leg. From the great number of horſes that are together, much time is frequently conſumed in this firſt ſtep. As ſoon as one is caught, the greateſt confuſion takes place; and the ſpectators who are unaccuſtomed to this buſineſs, cannot diveſt themſelves of fear, in behalf of the keepers, from the great danger in which they appear to be in, who now endeavour to haul it a little aſide to put a halter about its head, which it reſiſts; then three or four ſtout fellows fly upon it and ſeize it by the ears, head and neck; they can often then put on the halter; but the ſtronger and more ſpirited are obliged to be thrown down firſt. The leading it away gives often no leſs trouble. For this purpoſe the buyer has at hand a ſtrong ſteady horſe, and theſe two are faſtened together by the head, with a very ſhort rope; he is even then often very troubleſome. The whole buſineſs is dangerous both to the keeper and to the horſes. The ſmaller kind of horſes, ſuch as are in uſe among the peaſants, ſell for about four or five pounds, aud thoſe of the army from ſeven to twelve pounds.

THE

THE FEAST OF WIT;

OR,

SPORTSMAN'S HALL.

A Frenchman being taken prisoner by the Algerines, was asked what he could do as a slave? His answer was, he had been used to a *sedentary* employment — "Well then, (said the pirates) we will put you on a pair of *feather* breeches, and make you *hatch chickens*."

RECRUITING ANECDOTE.

In the early part of Whitfield's life, the notorious field preacher, this gentleman was holding forth "super gramen" when a drummer happened to be present, who seemed determined to interrupt this enthusiast's pious business, and with his *rub dub dub* beat his drum in a furious manner, in annoyance to the *sanctum sanctorum*, conceiving it to be rudely meant to drown the preacher's voice, Whitfield spoke very loud, but was not so powerful as the martial instrument, the field-preacher therefore called out to the drummer, vociferating these words, "Friend, you and I serve the two greatest masters existing, but in different callings:—You may beat up for volunteers for *King George*, I for the *Lord Jesus Christ*. In God's name then don't let us interrupt each other; the world is wide enough for us both, and we may get recruits in abundance." This speech had such an effect that the rhetoric of the serjeant was surcharged by adjournment, and methodism became triumphant, the drummer and party went away in great good humour, and left the preacher to cant his crew in full possession of the field.

Two Irish officers upon their passage from Dublin to Park-gate, lately, laid a wager of a "rump and dozen" which of the two should first set their feet upon English ground. When the packet had nearly arrived at the destined shore, one of them, in order to win his bet, leaped out plump into the sea, and soused up to his chin in water, in a depth he had thought would not have been up to his knees:—"If this be England (said Teague) the devil burn me if I like it at all, at all, for a man no sooner sets his foot upon *dry land*, but he is up to his *neck in water*.

A Cheshire rustick lately waited upon a Justice of the Peace, with a substitute for the supplementary militia; when he accosted his worship with—"*An yo. pleasen, Measter Justice, I an broughten yo* a prostitute *to sarve in the* superstitious *militia*."—"Have you so? (cried his worship) then bring the *lady* in."

Upon the late Dr. Johnson's return from his tour into Scotland, a lady at whose house he called, had got ready what is there called *hotchpotch*, for dinner. After the Doctor had tasted it, she took an opportunity of asking him if it was good? "Very good for hogs (answered the doctor) "Then pray (replied the lady) let me help *you* to a little more."

A *Taylor* went last week into a tavern, near Pall Mall, to enquire the character of a new customer of his, who has a place in the palace, and is a constant frequenter of one of the *Nunneries* in the neighbourhood, "Do you know (said *Snip* to the waiter) how Mr. —— lives?"—"Oh! for

for all the world like the most distinguished courtier, (replied the other) he comes almost every day from *Windsor* to *St. James's*."

EXTRAORDINARY WIFE.

The following whimsical sketch of a wife is on record in Doctor's Commons.—"The strength of *Sampson*, the knowledge of *Hermes*, the prudence of *Augustus*, the cunning of *Pyrrhus*, the patience of *Job*, the subtilty of *Hannibal*, and the watchfulness of *Hermogenes*, could not have been sufficient to subdue the invincible perverseness of her nature."

A certain knight of Spain, as high in birth as a king, as catholic as the Pope, and equal to Job in poverty, arriving one night at an inn in France, knocked a long time at the gate, till he had alarmed the landlord—"Who is there? (said the host) looking out of the window.—"Don Juan Pedro, (replied the Spaniard) Hernandez, Rodriguez de Villanova, Count of Malera, Knight Sant Iago, and Alcantara."—"I am very sorry, (replied the landlord shutting the window) but I have not room enough in my house for all those gentlemen you have mentioned."

The above reminds us of a story told of a Welch Gentleman of an ancient family, who happened to be travelling after dark, and missing his way fell into a slough, where he remained unable to extricate himself; but presently hearing the sound of a horse's feet, he began to call aloud for help, whereupon the humane passenger interrogated him—"Where are you, who are you, &c."—"Oh! here, hur was fast in the bog—and hur was David ap Jenkin, ap Griffith, ap Evan, ap Rees, ap Gwilliam, ap ——"Oh you pack of lazy dogs, (exclaimed the enraged traveller) help one another out, or stay there and be d——d altogether.

ANECDOTE OF A SCOTCH JUDGE.

The late Lord Dreghorn, when a young lawyer, in arguing against a decree of the Court, ventured to say that he could not help being *astonished* at their proceedings. Their lordships took fire at the word *astonished*, and told him that they had a title to act as they thought proper, alluding, no doubt, to the *nobile officium*. Lord Pitfour could no longer refrain from interposing. "My Lord (said he) our *nobile officium* is an affair which every body speaks of, and nobody comprehends; and as for the young gentleman's *astonishment*, I shall explain that; when he has known your Lordships as long as I have done, he will not be *astonished at any thing you do!*"

MATRIMONY.

The following curious advertisement appeared in one of the last Shrewsbury papers:

"A young man, not long set up in business, pastrycook and confectioner, wants a wife suitable to him, who can assist him in his business; his time being much taken up, takes this method for one: He will have no objection to a lady's maid; not one who professes ladies themselves need apply: as he well knows his business will not support ladies. Any young woman as this may suit, by applying to W. G. near the Market-hall, Ludlow, may be treated with farther on this subject.

N. B.

"N. B. Fortune will be no object, so they can have a good character from the people in general."

SPORTING IN HIGH LIFE.

Examination and Conviction of the following Persons, before N. CONANT, *Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster, at the Public Office, Marlborough-street, on Saturday, March* 11, *upon an information exhibited against them for playing at the Game of Faro, &c. viz.*

Lady Elizabeth Luttrell,
Mrs. Mary Sturt,
Mr. Henry Martindale,
Mr. Concannen,
Countess of Buckinghamshire,
And Mr. O'Burne.

LADY ELIZABETH LUTTRELL.

THE information charged her with playing at a certain fraudulent and unlawful game called Faro, at the house of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, in St. James's Square, on the 30th of January last. The defendant, by her Counsel, pleaded Not Guilty.

George Evatt was the first witness called to prove the fact. He said he had lately been servant to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and in that capacity lived in the family at the time the offence was charged to have been committed. The game of Faro had been played every Monday and Friday since the season commenced, which was on the 18th of November, 1796, and a number of persons usually attended to play. On the 27th of January, 1797, he was positive to Lady Luttrell's being of the party: he saw her play, and pay and receive money, lost and won. There was play also on the 30th, and Lady Luttrell was there. He had seen her play at various times. Lady Buckinghamshire was at the Faro Table managing the play on the 27th. The game of E. O. was also going forward.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Const; who asked him whether the 30th was not the day when there was the hue and cry after the Bank which had been stolen. He replied in the affirmative; but that another Bank was soon procured, and the play continued. He persisted in saying, that Lady Luttrell was of the party on the 30th. He admitted that he had been since discharged from Lord Buckinghamshire's service; being interrogated as to the reason of his having been discharged, the only reply that could be got out of him was, "Ask Lord Buckinghamshire." Was it on suspicion of his being concerned in stealing the Bank? "Ask Lord Buckinghamshire" was the answer. Was it for his misconduct in any other respect? "Ask Lord Buckinghamshire." Upon being afterwards closely interrogated as to the time when the play began on the 30th, he could not positively say, whether it was previous to 12 o'clock at night.

Joseph Burford corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to having seen the defendant Lady Luttrell, often play at Faro at Lady Buckinghamshire's. She played for money on the 27th, and both paid and received; he could not speak with certainty as to seeing her play on the 30th.

Mr. Const argued, that this evidence was not sufficient to authorize the magistrate to convict the defendant, the offence not having been proved on the day mentioned in the information except

except by the evidence of Evatt, who was unworthy of belief, and whom he would prove to have given false testimony with respect to Lady Luttrell's being at Lady Buckinghamshire's on the 30th of January. He maintained, that as the charge of playing on the 30th, was the only charge contained in the information, and the only charge which the defendant was prepared, or conceived it necessary to answer, that therefore evidence of her having played on the 27th, or previous to that day, ought not to be received for the purpose of convicting her in the penalty. He endeavoured, by several ingenious arguments, to palliate this offence, which he distinguished by the mild denomination of one of the "elegant amusements of fashionable life," by no means meriting that marked reprehension with which it was treated by the "moral insanity" of the present day. If, however, the temper of the times was such, that persons of whatever rank, were to be prosecuted for indulging themselves in this species of recreation, still, he contended, that it ought to be done by other means than the evidence of discarded servants, especially too, when discarded under the imputation of felony, which was the case with regard to these witnesses, and one of whom, by the manner in which he had delivered his testimony, had shewn, he was not only unworthy of belief, but a disgrace to human nature.

On the part of the defendant, Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, Thomas Kennett, her servant, deposed, that on the 30th of January, his mistress was not at Lady Buckinghamshire's house; that she did not leave her own house till about ten at night, when she went to Miss Vanneck's, where she staid till three o'clock, at which time she returned home. The witness was positive his mistress had not been at Lady Buckinghamshire's that night, and that she could not have been there without his knowing it.

Joseph Rose, a servant of Lady Buckinghamshire's, deposed, that he had heard Evatt say, he disregarded the obligation of an oath, and that for a pint of beer he would swear any thing.

Mr. Conant observed, that the fact did not rest solely on the evidence of Evatt; if it had, he might possibly have entertained doubts. The fact of playing on the 27th of January had been clearly and distinctly proved, and although the information laid the offence to have been committed on the 30th, he thought if the proof of playing was on any day antecedent, provided it was within the time limited by the statute, it was sufficient ground for a conviction; such was the principles on which the law was founded with respect to indictments, and such was the principle by which he would be guided. He said he should describe on the record that the defendant had been guilty of playing at the unlawful game of Faro on the 30th, and he should then state the evidence to have applied to the 27th. He accordingly convicted Lady Elizabeth Luttrell in the penalty of FIFTY POUNDS. Against this adjudication she appealed to the Sessions, and entered into the usual recognizance to appear.

MRS. MARY STURT

Was also charged with a similar offence, at the same place and time. The evidence was the same as that against Lady Luttrell, applying to the 27th only.

Mr. Marriott made a very able ſpeech in her behalf, in which he principally preſſed the point argued by Mr. Conſt, that the evidence ought to apply to the day mentioned in the information.

Mr. Conant however was not perſuaded by his arguments, and therefore he adjudged Mrs. Mary Sturt guilty. Penalty FIFTY POUNDS. She alſo appealed.

MR. HENRY MARTINDALE.

The information againſt this gentleman charged him with ſetting up, and maintaining a certain unlawful game, called Faro, in the pariſh of St. James's, Weſtminſter, &c.

An objection in point of form was taken by Mr. Marriott to this information, on the ground, that as the penalty was part to the King, the information ſhould have ſet forth, that the informer proſecuted *tam pro domino rege*, &c. whereas it was only ſtated to be the information of the common informer, without ſaying on whoſe behalf. The objection Mr. Conant preſently over-ruled, as he likewiſe did a plea in abatement to his juriſdiction.

George Evatt ſaid, he knew the defendant, who kept the bank at Lady Buckinghamſhire's, in St. James's Square. He uſed conſtantly to act as maſter, and had done ſo every Monday and Friday from the 18th of November, to the 30th of January, when the bank was ſtolen. Mr. Marriott aſked the magiſtrate, if he ſhould perſiſt in receiving evidence prior to the 30th of January? He replied, he would receive any evidence within ſix months preceding.

Evatt proceeded to ſtate, that Mr. Martindale kept, and maintained the bank. He believed he might have been abſent three or four times during the ſeaſon. He uſed to play for money himſelf, as well as the reſt of the company. The witneſs denied, that he laid the information from motives of revenge, becauſe he was diſcharged after the bank was ſtolen. He denied alſo uſing the words ſworn to by Joſeph Roſe. He ſaid, he was not actuated by a principle of reſentment; but he ſaid he came forward for the ſake of public juſtice, to aboliſh ſuch ſcandalous practices.

Joſeph Burford alſo proved, that Mr. Martindale conſtantly attended the Faro table, as maſter of it. The play continued from the commencement of the ſeaſon without any interruption, except *one* night, on account of the death of Lady Hobart. The witneſs ſaid, that Mr. Martindale employed four or five people to look after the table, to whom he paid half-a-guinea each, out of which 10d. was deducted for the uſe of the maids. He ſaid he did not come forward out of revenge, or in hopes of reward. He added, there were frequent quarrels and wranglings at the table about cheating.

In the courſe of the croſs examination of theſe witneſſes, Mr. Conant conceiving ſomething like an inſinuation was thrown out that they were under his particular protection, and that they had been induced by the office to bring forward this charge, thought it neceſſary to ſay a few words on that ſubject: He ſtated, that theſe two men came to him, and ſaid they had an information to lay againſt Lady Buckinghamſhire's houſe. He deſired that what they had to ſay might be taken down in writing, which was done. He thought the information they gave ſufficient to ground a criminal proſecution, but conceiving that the

the witneſſes might have been induced to make the charge from a deſire of revenge, and with a view that force and violence might be uſed in entering the houſe of Lady Buckinghamſhire, he, therefore, judged it proper to purſue that line of conduct on the occaſion, which it was ever his principle to adopt, where it could be done with ſafety to the public. He did not think it neceſſary to have recourſe to thoſe violent meaſures which he believed the witneſſes intended ſhould have been uſed; he preferred the more lenient method of the preſent proſecution, but if the mild ſteps he had taken did not prevent a repetition of the offence, he ſhould then think it his bounden duty as a magiſtrate, to correct the vice by thoſe violent means which he had in this inſtance avoided. High rank he reſpected when it was connected with virtuous conduct, but whenever he was called upon to check the progreſs of vice, no reſpectability of parties, no rank, however exalted, ſhould deter him from doing what he conceived his ſtrict duty. Such had been the manner in which he had received the information, and ſuch had been his mode of acting upon it. He had no doubt, but it was the object of the witneſſes to have had Lady Buckinghamſhire's houſe forced, and the parties taken up as rogues and vagabonds. He had, however, taken leſs coercive meaſures, which he truſted would produce the deſired effect.

Mr. Marriott repeated the former arguments, but without making any impreſſion on the magiſtrate. The defendant was convicted. Penalty TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.—He appealed.

MR. CONCANNEN.

There was an information againſt him for playing at Lady Buckinghamſhire's by the name of *Lucas* Concannen. He pleaded in abatement that his name was not *Lucas*, but *Lucius*. The magiſtrate allowed the objection, and the information was *quaſhed*. The conſequence will be a freſh ſummons by his right name.

ABINIA, COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

Wife of George, Earl of Buckinghamſhire. The information charged her with unlawfully playing, ſtaking, and *punting*, at the game of Faro.

Mr. Onſlow pleaded in abatement, that the defendant was a married woman. He obſerved, that as this was a proſecution which ſubjected the party to a pecuniary penalty, the huſband ought alſo to have been ſummoned, inaſmuch as a married woman was not ſuppoſed to poſſeſs any ſeparate property, out of which to ſatisfy the penalty.

Mr. Conant, in reply, ſaid this was a criminal proſecution, and he never heard that any body ought to be ſummoned to anſwer a criminal charge but the party who committed the offence. With regard to the payment of the penalty, the objection was frivolous, as in caſe of refuſal or inability to pay it, the ſtatute went further, and inflicted corporal puniſhment. If, therefore, the Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire refuſed or was unable to pay the penalty, ſhe might be committed to *priſon* or to the *Houſe of Correction* until ſhe did pay it. The worthy magiſtrate obſerved, that counſel were too apt to ſuppoſe a juſtice of the peace deficient in that knowledge of the law, neceſſary to diſtinguiſh between the ingenuity and ſolidity of an objection: the preſent one he hardly thought the learned counſel ſerious in propoſing.

Joſeph

Joseph Evatt was again called, and repeated nearly the same story. He had seen Lady Buckinghamshire play every Monday and Friday, as regular as the days came. Her ladyship used to continue *punting* and betting, paying and receiving from night till morning. His evidence, with regard to the Countess of Buckinghamshire, did not apply to the 30th.

Mr. Onslow endeavoured to invalidate this man's testimony, by shewing that he was a *terrible Democrat*, and disaffected to His Majesty's person and government, and also by shewing that he wanted to palm an old suit of livery on his master, and to persuade the taylor to charge for a new one, and give him part of the money. To prove the first charge, Mr. Onslow examined the witness Evatt himself, and asked him if he had not declared that the government was a bad one, and that he should like to *cut the King's head off?* Mr. Conant would not suffer him to answer such a question. To prove the latter, the foreman of Mr. Blackmore, a taylor, said, that Evatt having saved a suit of livery as good as new, wanted Mr. Blackmore to take it, allow him four guineas, and send it home as a new suit. The magistrate did not consider this such a notorious piece of fraud in a footman, as to prevent his being believed on his oath.

Joseph Burford swore to the fact of Lady Buckinghamshire playing repeatedly.

Mr. Onslow touched upon the same argument, with respect to the variation in the evidence, from the day mentioned in the information; but after what had been urged by his learned friends, he said, he could not hope for success on that point. He, however, trusted, the magistrate would not, upon the evidence of such men as Evatt and Burford, convict Lady Buckinghamshire, and hold her up as an object for the finger of *democratic scorn* to point at.

Mr. Conant said, the offence was clearly proved. It was evident she had played within the month of January, and that was sufficient. He was not clear, that he should not have been satisfied, if the proof of playing had been subsequent to the 30th of January. He said, he was happy to find that the matter was to be brought before a higher tribunal, but whatever the decision there might be, he felt himself bound to say, the charge was fully substantiated. He accordingly adjudged the Countess of Buckinghamshire guilty. Penalty FIFTY POUNDS. She also appealed.

MR. MATHIAS O'BURNE,

On Tuesday, March 14, appeared before the above magistrate, by his solicitor, Mr. Froggatt, to answer the information laid against him for playing the game of Faro at Lady Buckinghamshire's, and which was adjourned from Saturday.

The plea of not guilty was of course put in: the same two witnesses as were brought forward on Saturday, attended on Tuesday.

George Evatt sworn—Said he knew the defendant extremely well, had frequently seen him play Faro at Lady B.'s house, St. James's Square, since the 18th of November last; was positive to his being there on the night of the 30th of January, and seeing him then play and bet at said game; would not, however, undertake to say whether the play com-

commenced before or after 12 o'clock at night.

Joseph Pafford sworn—He was well acquainted with the defendant's person, had several times seen him play Faro at Lady B.'s, and was equally positive to his being there, and playing on the night of the 30th, or morning of the 31st of January; but the delay occasioned by the loss of the box of money, prevented his noticing the exact time they began play.

Mr. Froggatt declined asking the witnesses any questions.

The magistrates convicted the defendant in the penalty of FIFTY POUNDS.

Mr. F. said, he should advise his client to pay the fine without further trouble, but that he understood it was his intention to appeal against the conviction.

The hearing of the information against Mr. Concannon was again adjourned till Monday next.

Wednesday, the 15th, Mr. O'Burne appeared personally before Mr. Conant, the sitting justice at the above office, to answer the charges exhibited against him by two of Lady Buckinghamshire's discarded servants; viz. first, for keeping a Faro bank: and, secondly, for playing at that game, at the house of Lady Buckinghamshire, on the night stated in the information, contrary to the laws of the realm, &c. As to the first, Mr. O'Burne declared, "that he never kept a bank in his life;—to the second, that he was not even present on the night stated by the witnesses; but that he had played at Faro within the six months was a fact, and he should, no doubt, amuse himself in the same manner again:—how far he had acted contrary to the laws of the realm, he was not able to say; but as both the *present*, and the *late* Lord Chancellor of England had stood at the back of his chair while he was at play, he conceived that if he had violated the laws of his country to any great extent, one or other of the noble lords would unquestionably have admonished him for the offence; nay, he was not clear but that the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer also, had been an eye-witness of his conduct in similar situations. Mr. O'Burne added, that it was well for Justice herself, that informers had not been so vigilant a short time since, or one of the magistrate's brethren, acting, he believed, with him in that office, might have been in similar jeopardy, for amusing himself in his (Mr. O'Burne's) company, at the game of Hazard, which he had frequently done!" He closed this well-pointed phillipic, by saying, "that, as it was uncertain how long he might remain in England, he should now pay this penalty of 50l. (which he immediately did,) and thus obtain a *quietus* from (what he termed) this new species of peculation."

Collection of approved RECIPES *for the* CURE *of* DISEASED HORSES; *as prescribed in our* TREATISE *on* FARRIERY.

(Concluded from page 262.)

A purge.

TAKE, of Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; salt of tartar and jalap, two drams; thirty drops of chymical oil of anniseed, and one nutmeg, made up into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

For the yellows and staggers.

First bleed at the mouth, and in six hours after, bleed in the gascoin

coin vein plentifully; then give two drams of saffron, turmerick, anniseeds in powder, half an ounce; London treacle, three ounces: boil them over a gentle fire in a pint of sack, ale, or white wine.

Another for the yellows.

Take of feverfew, celandine, the inside of barberry bark, one handful of each; put them into two quarts of ale, and boil it till it comes to one quart; then strain it from the herbs, and put into the liquor a quarter of an ounce of saffron, two ounces of London treacle, and two ounces of turmerick. Make it boil a little, and give it the horse lukewarm. Repeat it in two days, if need be.

For the farcin.

Take lapis calaminaris, tutty, of each one ounce; salt of tartar, half an ounce; rue, one handful, shred very fine: boil all together in a pint and a half of urine to one pint. Let the horse fast six hours before, and four after taking it. Keep it stirred while boiling, and give it lukewarm.

A purge.

Take myrrh, cream of tartar, of each three drams; one dram of saffron; one ounce of Barbadoes aloes; three drams of oil of anniseeds, and treacle sufficient to make it into a ball. Roll it in liquorice powder.

Balls to be given after hunting, to carry off humours.

Take Barbadoes aloes, polosanctus, coloquintida, jalap, gentian, of each two ounces; diapente, liquorice, anniseed, sugar-candy, of each four ounces; myrrh, cream of tartar, of each one ounce; syrup of horehound and roses, of each one ounce; London treacle, three ounces; make it into a paste with honey or treacle. The quantity of a large walnut to be given after hunting: keep him warm, and give him white water at night.

Another receipt for the mange.

Take hemp-seed and sulphur, of each half a pound: mix them together, and give the horse one ounce of it every morning in his corn, until all is taken; then wash him with tar, one pound; roch alum, four ounces; bay salt, one pound; tobacco dust, black soap, oil of turpentine, of each half a pound; brine and chamber lye, of each four pints. Boil all together for half an hour. Wash the horse well with it twice a week, in the place where he rubs himself. Warm it when you use it.

Useful balls for coughs and asthmatick disorders.

Take, of flour of brimstone, half a pound; of elecampane root, four ounces; fœnugreek seeds, cummin seeds, anniseeds, juniper berries and garlick, of each two ounces; of linseed oil cold drawn, six ounces; honey and tar, of each four ounces: of balsam of sulphur made with oil of turpentine, an ounce; of syrup of coltsfoot, four ounces. Make these into balls of the size of a pullet's egg, one of which is to be given in a morning fasting for some time, intermitting now and then a day or two.

An ointment for greasy heels.

Take white vitriol, roch allum, and white lead, of each half a pound; of green copperas, three ounces; of verdigrease, an ounce: reduce these to a fine powder, and then add, of oil of vitriol, an ounce; of honey, half a pound; and

and with a sufficient quantity of train oil, make a soft ointment.

Diuretic balls proper in the grease and several other distempers where purging by urine is required.

Take, of Alicant, Castile, or common hard soap, a pound; of stone brimstone in fine powder, half a pound; of cinnabar of antimony, two ounces; sal prunella and nitre, of each four ounces; of balsam of sulphur, an ounce. Make these into balls of the size of a pullet's egg, and give one to the horse in a morning on an empty stomach, and let him fast two hours after it.

A cordial ball for colds and coughs.

Take, of raisins stoned, half a pound; juniper berries, turmerick, annisseeds, and fœnugreek seed, of each two ounces; myrrh, gentian, and anisated balsam, or sulphur, of each an ounce; of saffron, two drams; honey and syrup of coltsfoot, of each six ounces; of liquorice powder, half a pound. Make them into a mass for balls with a sufficient quantity of wheat flour, and keep it in a pot covered for use.

A liniment to make the hair grow again.

Take equal quantities of honey and pigeon's dung, and mix them well together. Rub this mixture well on the part every other day.

A powder for fevers.

Take, of hartshorn shavings, half a pound, and boil them in spring water for upwards of an hour; then take them out, and lay them in a dish before a fire, till they are dry enough to powder. After they are powdered, mix them with an equal weight of antimony in powder: put the mixture in an unglazed earthen pan over a slow fire, and keep it stirring with an iron spatula, to prevent its caking together; and when it has done smoaking, take it off, and you will have an ash-coloured powder. If you would have it more white, put it into a red hot crucible, and calcine it for some time.

This process is originally in Tournefort's Materia Medica, page 182, and has been given by some pretenders to physic, to cure fevers in men. But its operation is too rough for that purpose, and generally does more harm than good. However, it is safe enough for horses, and may be given to two drams, made up into a ball with honey and liquorice powder. It is good in all kinds of fevers, but more particularly in the inflammatory and malignant. When it is given in the morning, it may be repeated again at night, as also the next day, once or twice more till the fever is gone. The making of this powder is tedious and troublesome, and therefore many, no doubt, would be glad to hear of a powder ready made, which would have the same effects, especially for horses of great value. Such is the fever-powder of Dr. James, whose efficacy is infinitely superior to this in question, and whose virtues are now well known throughout the three kingdoms, for curing fevers among mankind.

A charge for swelled legs with oozing of water through the skin after a fever.

Take, of verjuice, a pint; of currier's shavings, a handful: boil them together till they become thick, and then add a handful or two of fuller's earth. Then take the whites of four eggs, and beat them together with two ounces

ces of spirit of wine, with a double quantity of camphire: Mix them together for a charge.

This must be laid to the part fresh every day, and then you must walk the horse about three or four hours, every time the charge is renewed.

For the Sporting Magazine.

A curious Pedestrian Performance.

IN the spring of 1753, Dr. Birch, the antiquarian and historian, had the curiosity to measure the circuit of London, by a preambulation thereof.

He set out from his house in the Strand, towards Chelsea, and having reached the bridge, beyond the waterworks, he directed his course to Marybone: from whence pursuing an eastern direction, he skirted the town, and crossed the Islington road, at the Angel; (there was at that time no city-road) but passing through Hoxton, he got to Shoreditch, thence to Bethnal Green, and from thence to Stepney, where he recruited his spirits with a glass of brandy; from Stepney he passed on to Limehouse, and took in his route the adjacent hamlet of Poplar, where he became sensible he must take in Southwark. This put him to a stand, but he soon determined on his course; for taking a boat, he landed at Say's Court, where the wet dock is, and keeping the houses along Rotherhithe to the right, he got to Bermondsey, thence by the south end of Kent Street, to Newington, and over St. George's Fields to Lambeth; then crossing over to Millbank, continued his way to Charing Cross, and along the Strand to Norfolk Street, from whence he set out.

The whole of this excursion took him up from 9 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon; and according to his rate of walking, he computed the circuit of London at about 20 miles.

Directions for Playing the Game of Lansquenet.

THE reader will plainly perceive that this is originally a French game. It may be played at by any indiscriminate number of people, though only a single pack of cards is used during the deal. The dealer, who possesses an advantage, shuffles the cards, and after they have been cut by another of the party, deals out two cards on his left hand, turning them up, then one for himself, and a fourth that he places on the table, for the company, which is called the *rejouissance*. On this card any, or all of the company, the dealer excepted, may put their money, which the dealer is compelled to answer. The dealer continues turning the cards upwards, one by one, till two of a sort come up, that is to say, two aces, two deuces, &c. which, to prevent mistakes, or their being considered as single cards, he places on each side his own card; and as often as two, three, or the fourth sort of a card come up, he invariably places them as beforementioned on each side his own card. The company has a right to take and put money upon any single card, unless the dealer's card should happen to be double, which is often the case, by his card being the same as one of the two hand cards, which he first dealt out on his

his left hand; thus he continues dealing till he either brings their cards or his own. Whilst the dealer's own card remains undrawn he wins; and whichever card is turned up first, loses. If he deals out the two cards on his left hand, which are called the hand cards, before his own, he is entitled to deal again. This advantage amounts to no more than his being exempted from losing, when he turns up a similar card to his own, immediately after he has turned up one for himself.

Lansquenet is often played without the *rejouissance*, the dealer giving every one of the party a card to put their money upon. It is also often played by dealing only two cards, one for the company, and one for the dealer.

It should likewise be observed, that a limitation is generally fixed for the sum to be placed upon any card, or number of cards, either in gold or silver, beyond which the dealer is not obliged to answer.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

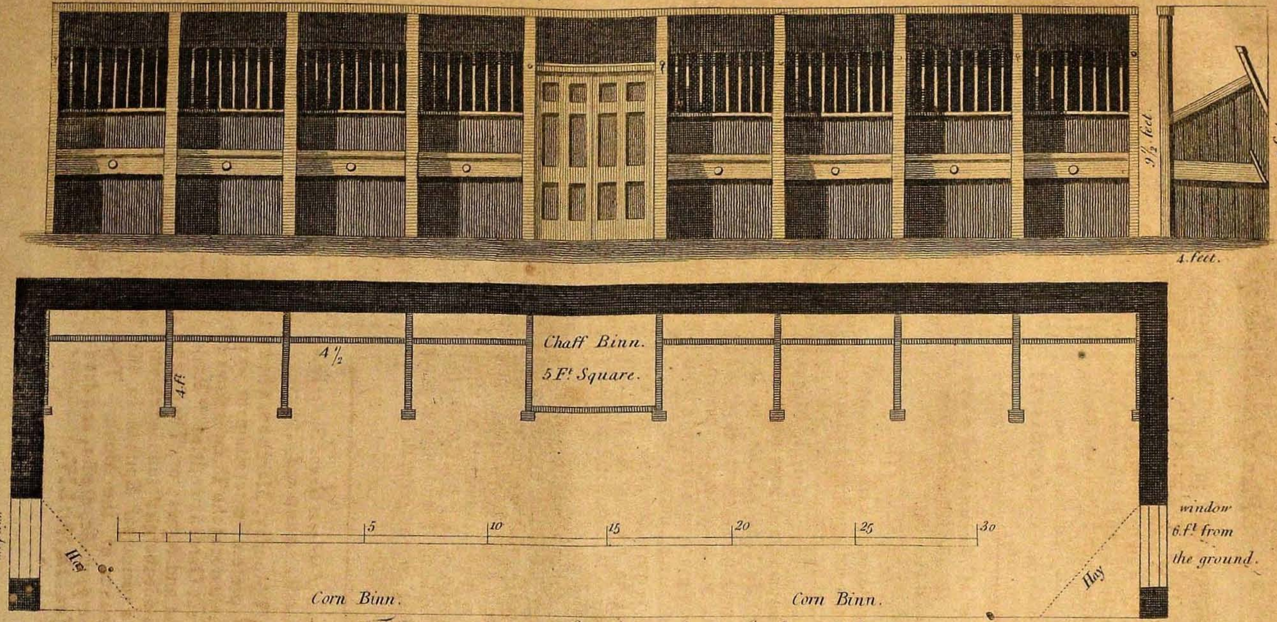
Gentlemen,

I AM a buck of the first head, I keep a curricle and a brace of tits; am a constant attendant at Newmarket and Epsom meetings, make a dash at the Cock-pit, cut a figure on a Sunday in Rotten-row, and am, in my own opinion, quite an accomplished fellow: and yet, Gentlemen, would you believe it, I cannot persuade Miss W——s, to whom I said all the tender civil things in the world, to listen to my addresses. She smiles at my professions of love, and particular regard for her, and actually asked me a few days ago, after I had given her a particular account of a match between me and Sir John Jostle, which might have captivated a cherub, whether I was not out of my senses.

What can be the reason of this, she is reckoned a very sensible girl, and I am of opinion, she has a great deal of judgment in every thing, except her behaviour towards me. What provokes me the most is, she seems to give the preference to a parson, who has nothing to recommend him that I can discover, without it is his preaching; but what woman of taste and spirit would be plagued with a preaching husband? Women do not marry to learn to pray. And though I hinted to her I never should desire her to go to church but once, and was drest in my new hunting-frock, buckskin breeches, and Cordovan boots, (quite the thing) she was simple enough to turn upon her heel last Sunday, to go and hear her black gown lover sermonize.

Though I say it, I know a thing or two, for I do not ride above ten stone, saddle, whip and all. In cocking, I suppose you will not find a better breed of gingers, or a nicer walk for the purpose in the world. I know the long odds, and hedging is my forte. Have always been fortunate in calling seven and nicking it. As to cricket, when I played last summer, the amateurs declared they never knew such a stop behind, it would have done you good to see the notches I got off my own bat, and I astonished the oldest of them with bowling. In my famous match at Billiards, with the Italian, I gave him six with my cane, and pocketed him. And at Tennis, with a bare brush under my leg, I beat the noted marker from Paris.

I con-



The inside view of a Stable for Eight Cart Horses.
Stalls wide 4½ feet. } hay to be deposited in the Back Angles, Corn Binn to hold
deep 4 d^o. ... } the weekly allowance for each team Behind the Horses.

Published April 1. 1797. by J. Wheble, Warwick Court.

I conſtantly take in your Magazine; and if you print this in your next Number, I will ſhew it her, by which ſhe will ſee my qualifications, and it may induce her to alter her behaviour to

Your's, &c.

SAM SNAFFLE.

PLAN *of the* INTERIOR *of a* STABLE *for the Accommodation of* DRAFT HORSES.

(See the annexed Plate.)

IN conformity with the requeſt of a correſpondent, and agreeable to our promiſe in the laſt Number of the Sporting Magazine but one, (p. 207) where we inſerted his *Obſervations on the Care and Management of Draft Horſes*, we have in the preſent Number given an Engraving from the plan tranſmitted us. This ſtable is very conveniently calculated to contain Eight Draft Horſes.—As ſufficient has already been ſaid on the ſubject in the article above alluded to, we ſhall content ourſelves by adding in this place, that we truſt it will not only highly gratify thoſe who have a more immediate occaſion for horſes of this deſcription, but will alſo be found uſeful and pleaſing to the generality of our Subſcribers.

Account of the new Grand Ballet called RAYMOND *and* AGNES.

ON Monday, March 20, a new piece of entertainment was brought out at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, entitled "Raymond and Agnes; or, The Caſtle of Lindenbergh;" founded chiefly on a principal Epiſode in the Romance of the Monk. The ſcenery, muſic, dreſſes, and decorations are entirely new; the muſic by Mr. Reeve. The principal characters by Mr. Farley, Mr. Follett, Mr. Delpini, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Simpſon, Mr. Cranfield, Mr. Hawtin, Mr. Powel, Mr. Blurton, Mr. Thompſon, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Powers, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Curties, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Gooſtree. Meſdemoiſelles de la Croix and St. Amand, Mrs. Follett, Miſs Burnet, Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Mountain.

The following is a deſcription of the principal ſcenes:

Scene—A Gothic Library in the caſtle of Don Felix. Raymond diſcovered at his ſtudies; is interrupted by the entrance of Don Felix, (his father) who informs him it is his wiſh he ſhould go upon his travels; Theodore, his favorite domeſtic, intreats to accompany him.

Scene—Madrid, with a view of an hotel and a convent. Proceſſion of Nuns and Friars—Chorus—Agnes, the daughter of Count Lindenbergh, diſcovered at the lattice—Raymond and Theodore enter, order refreſhments from the hotel, and proceed on their journey under the guidance of Claud, one of a banditti infeſting the neighbouring foreſt.

Scene—A foreſt at midnight, with a diſtant hovel—Enter Baptiſt (one of the banditti) diſguiſed as a woodman—the carriage with Raymond and Theodore is ſeen to break down—Claud pointing to the hovel, informs them they may there find ſhelter for the night.

Scene—the inſide of the hovel—Maugerette and her child diſcovered—Raymond and Theodore are introduced by Baptiſt—Theodore is ſhewn to his room by Maugerette—Robert and Jaques (ſons to Baptiſt) enter armed, making a ſervile obedience to

Raymond, who is conducted to his chamber by Robert.

Scene—The bed room prepared for Raymond—Maugerette, wishing to preserve the life of Raymond from the assassins, conveys a pillow, stained with blood, upon his bed, thereby to inform him of his danger—she conceals herself—Raymond retires to rest, but is prevented by finding the bloody pillow, and struck with horror falls into a swoon—Robert enters, attempts to murder him, is prevented by Maugerette, and Raymond at her request retires.

Scene—The lower apartment of the hovel—Robert informs his father and brother of the ineffectual attempt on the life of Raymond, who is brought in by Maugerette—a knocking is heard without—Agnes (who has also been benighted in the forest) is led in by Claud, attended by servants—supper is prepared, opiates are mixed with the wine, Agnes drinks and falls into a slumber—Maugerette begs Raymond not to drink, but to put on the semblance of sleep — Baptist sends Robert and Jaques to secure the servants, who have retired; and supposing Raymond at rest, prepares to murder him—Raymond seizes him, and Baptist falls by the hand of Maugerette, who points out a secret avenue, through which she, taking her child, Raymond, and Agnes escape, followed by Theodore.

Scene—Inside of Lindenbergh Castle—The mother of Agnes, the late Countess, pourtrayed in the habit of a Nun—the Count discovered viewing the picture with agitation—kneels to implore forgiveness for the murder—Agnes, brought in by Raymond, is introduced to the present Countess—she becomes enamoured of him — offers him her picture, which he rejects with scorn.

Scene—The chamber of Agnes—Portrait of a Nun with a wound upon her breast, a lamp, a dagger and a rosary on her arm—Agnes, enamoured of Raymond, enters, and prepares to draw his portrait—Raymond, entering unperceived, throws himself at her feet, and obtains the promise of her hand—he requests an explanation of the picture of the bleeding Nun—she informs him (in a song) it is the resemblance of a spectre, which haunts the castle every fifth year—the Count and Countess approach, and in anger order Raymond to quit the castle.

Scene — The outside of the castle—Raymond, about to depart, is diverted by the sound of the Mandiliene—a paper is lowered by Agnes from the castle, containing a drawing of the Nun, with the following scroll:

When the castle bell tolls one,
Expect me like this bleeding Nun.

Scene—The outside of the castle—Raymond descends the wall—the clock strikes one—the gates fly open—the apparition of the Nun comes from the castle—Raymond, supposing it Agnes, follows in ecstasy—Theodore approaching is met by Agnes, in the habit of a Nun—agitated by the apparent neglect of Raymond, they retire.

Scene — A dreary wood—Raymond following the spectre (still supposing it Agnes) attempts to embrace it, when suddenly vanishing, a cloud rises from the earth, bearing the following inscription:

Protect the child of the murdered Agnes;

Scene—The mountains — Robert, Jaques, and Claud (the robbers) discovered at the grave of Baptist — Theodore and Agnes enter—Agnes is seized, and borne into the cavern.

Scene—a wood—Theodore and Maugerette meet Raymond, and inform

inform him of Agnes being ſeized by the robbers—they haſten to her reſcue.

Scene—Inſide of the cavern—The three robbers caſt lots for the poſſeſſion of Agnes—ſhe becomes the prize of Robert—he attempts to ſeize her—ſhe reſiſting, he aims a ſtiletto at her breaſt—at this inſtant Raymond, Theodore, and Maugerette ruſh in—Robert falls by the dagger of Raymond, Jaques by the ſword of Theodore. and claud by a piſtol from the hand of Maugerette.

Scene—The caſtle of Don Felix—Raymond preſents Agnes to her father, who joins their hands.

The piece concludes with a Finale and Spaniſh Fandango.

The Scenery deſigned by Mr. Phillips, and executed by him, with the aſſiſtance of Meſſ. Hollgan, Blackmore, Thorn, Byrn, Wilkins, &c. The machinery by Meſſ. Creſſwell and Sloper. The Dreſſes and Decorations by Meſſ. Dick, Gooſtree, and Mrs. Egan.

Supplementary Account of the Proceedings upon the Informations againſt certain Perſons for playing at the Game of Faro, &c.

Mr. Concannon.

THE lateneſs of the period at which this information came on to be heard, obliged us to be under the neceſſity of giving place to the former buſineſs in the preceding pages. The preſent caſe, however, having taken place prior to the completion of the preſent Number, we have given it inſertion.

On Tueſday, March 21, came on to be heard at the Public Office in Marlborough Street, before Mr. Conant, the information againſt Lucius Concannon, Eſq. of Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, for playing at the game of Faro, at the Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire's houſe, in St. James's Square, on the 27th and 30th of January laſt.

The ſame evidence was produced againſt Mr. Concannon that has already been deſcribed in the affair of Lady Buckinghamſhire, &c. (ſee p. 332). Mr. Concannon made a ſimilar defence to that of the parties previouſly convicted; but he entered on the ſubject with more zeal and at greater length. He called a French valet, named George Roſe, belonging to Lord Buckinghamſhire, but he was not preſent. Mr. Concannon wiſhed to put off the hearing, on account of his abſence; but Mr. Conant ſaid he would wait till the witneſs could be found, if it ſhould be ten o'clock at night, ſuch was his deſire to *oblige* Mr. Concannon. In an hour and an half the Frenchman appeared. He ſwore Mr. C. had not played on the nights above alluded to; but on croſs-examination he owned that Mr. C. might poſſibly have played without his knowing it. Mr. Concannon croſs-examined the evidence againſt him, acting at great length as his own counſel; he endeavoured to prove that they were ſtimulated by improper motives. In this he failed. Having failed in impeaching the motives of the witneſſes, he next proceeded in the courſe of a long harangue, to attempt to impeach the motives of the magiſtrate. Mr. Conant deſired his words to be taken down; Mr. Concannon ſhrunk and explained away what he had ſaid. Mr. Concannon ſtill perſiſted that he did not play on the nights alluded to, and ſaid he could bring Mr. Martindale to

ſwear he did not. Mr. Conant agreed to reverſe the conviction, if Mr. Martindale would ſwear to that effect; "But, (ſaid Mr. Concannon) I will ſwear that I did not, and that will be as ſatisfactory as Mr. Martindale's oath." "No, (ſaid Mr. Conant,) your oath cannot be taken." The accuſed ſeemed to be indignant at this, which he felt as an impeachment of his veracity, and after a long *botheration*, in which the magiſtrate conducted himſelf with great temper and acuteneſs, Mr. Lucius Concannon was convicted in the penalty of 50l. which he agreed to pay without appealing. And this we conceive was the only wiſe part of his conduct.

Mr. Conant now admoniſhed Mr Lucius Concannon to leave off ſuch wicked ways. He ſaid the witneſſes had at firſt urged him to break into the houſes where Faro was played, and take up all the parties as rogues and vagabonds. This he had declined to do, wiſhing to adopt the milder courſe, which he had taken; but if he found that Mr. Concannon, or others, perſiſted in gambling, he ſhould in future take the moſt rigorous ſteps to ſuppreſs ſo abominable a vice, for he was reſolved to diſcharge the duty he owed to the public.

For the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

SOMERVILE'S CHACE.

BEING ſolicited by ſeveral of our readers to publiſh in portions *Somervile's Chace*, we here commence the pleaſing taſk, deeming it, however, neceſſary firſt to give Doctor Aikin's Critical Eſſay on that admirable poem, as prefixed to the laſt edition.

A Critical Eſſay on Somervile's Poem of the Chace, by I. Aikin, M. D.

"The true idea of a didactic poem being once eſtabliſhed, that its real purpoſe is not to teach, but to amuſe under the ſemblance of teaching, it will remain to be conſidered, what kinds of ſubjects afford the happieſt themes for theſe compoſitions. The two great requiſites appear to be, intereſt and variety. Without the former, the work will prove inſipid; without the latter, tedious. The firſt point is ſecured by chooſing a topic which is capable of rouſing the paſſions, or, at leaſt, of agitating the mind by lively emotions.

The ſecond is attained by frequent changes of ſcenery, and a due mixture of images derived from the ſenſes and the underſtanding.

The ſubject of the poem before us will, it is preſumed, be generally thought to poſſeſs both theſe advantages in no inconſiderable degree. As far as inſtinctive propenſities can be attributed to man, it may be aſſerted that he has ever, in almoſt all the different ſtates of ſociety in which he has been placed, exhibited a native paſſion for the Chace; and he may, perhaps, be denominated a *hunting animal*, with as much propriety as the dog or the panther. Like the former of theſe, he receives delight from the Chace itſelf, independently of the acquiſition; for it is found, that no degree of plenty obtained by the labours of others, or by exertions of a different kind, has been able to ſubdue that ardour by which many are impelled to incur hardſhips, fatigues, and even dangers, in purſuit of an object, which would be extremely trivial,

trivial, were it not for the gratification experienced in the very pursuit. What but the Chace (or war, which is an image of it) can urge the rich man to forego the pleasures of luxurious indolence, and submit to privations and bodily sufferings which for a time put him upon a level with the lowest of his train?—while the poor man is equally prone to encounter hazards of all kinds for the sake of a participation in the same animating delights. M. de Saussure, in his travels among the Alps, giving an account of the dangerous sport of chamois-hunting, relates the following circumstance. "I knew a young man, of an engaging figure and countenance, just married to a charming woman, who, on conversing upon this subject, said to me, My grandfather died in the Chace, so did my father, and so persuaded am I that the same will be my destiny, that I call this sack which I take with me on my hunting expeditions, my winding-sheet, because I am certain I shall have no other. And yet, sir, were you to offer to make my fortune on condition of renouncing chamois-hunting, I would not comply." Within two years the poor man's prediction was verified. M. de Saussure, in accounting for this extraordinary passion, which could not be excited by any reasonable hopes of profit, justly attributes its power to the alternations of hope and fear, and the perpetual agitation of the mind from these strong emotions, which actuate the hunter as they do the gamester, the warrior, and the navigator.

With respect to the *variety* afforded by the Chace as a subject for the poet, it is considerable, not only in direct description, but in digressive and incidental matter. The speculatist, who is inclined to take a wide range, may descant on various topics of philosophy and natural history connected with it; such as the separate powers of instinct and education in animals, the opposite laws of preservation and destruction in the economy of nature, the influence of climate and season, the moral effects of the passion for the Chace, and the like. If to these be added, historical digressions relative to the manners of different stages of society and periods of the world with respect to this object, intermixed, perhaps, with a portion of mythology, which might without force be introduced, it will appear, that a poem on hunting may possess compass and elevation enough to prove interesting even to those who are not practically attached to the sports of the field.

(To be continued.)

For the Sporting Magazine.

A WONDERFUL SNAKE.

THE following account of Captain Stedman's killing an Aboma snake, is described in his narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Suriham, in Guiana, on the wild coast of South America, from the year 1772, to 1777, just published, in 2 vols. 4to. cannot fail of affording some amusement to our readers:

"As I was resting in my hammock," says the Captain, "about half way between Cormoetibo and Barbacoeba, while the Charon was floating down, the sentinel called to me, that he had seen and challenged something black, and moving in the brushwood on the beach, which gave no answer; but

but which, from its ſize, he concluded muſt be a man. I immediately dropped anchor, and having manned the canoe, I ſtepped into it, and rowed up to the place mentioned by the ſentinel. Here we all ſtepped aſhore to reconnoitre, as I ſuſpected it to be no other than a rebel ſpy, or a ſtraggling party detached by the enemy; but one of my ſlaves, of the name of David, declared it was no negroe, but a large amphibious ſnake, which could not be far from the beach, and I might have an opportunity of ſhooting it if I pleaſed. To this however I had not the leaſt inclination, from the uncommon ſize of the creature, and the difficulty of getting through the thicket, which ſeemed impenetrable to the water's edge; and therefore ordered all of them to return on board. The negro then aſked me liberty to ſtep forward, and ſhoot it himſelf, aſſuring me it could not be at any great diſtance, and warranting me againſt all danger. This declaration inſpired me with ſo much pride and emulation, that I determined to take his firſt advice, and kill it myſelf, provided he would point it out to me.

"To this the negro cheerfully agreed, and having loaded my gun with a ball cartridge, we proceeded; David cutting a path with a bill-hook, and a marine following with three more loaded firelocks to keep in readineſs. We had not gone above twenty yards through mud and water, the negro looking every way with an uncommon degree of vivacity and attention, when, ſtarting behind me, he called out, "me ſee ſnakee;" and, in effect, there lay the animal, rolled up under the fallen leaves and rubbiſh of the trees, and ſo well covered, that it was ſometime before I perceived the head of this monſter, diſtant from me not above ſixteen feet, moving its forked tongue, while its eyes, from their uncommon brightneſs, appeared to emit ſparks of fire. I now, reſting my piece upon a branch, for the purpoſe of taking a ſurer aim, fired, but miſſing the head, the ball went through the body, when the animal ſtruck round, and with ſuch aſtoniſhing force, as to cut away all the underwood around him, with the facility of a ſcythe mowing graſs; and, by flouncing his tail, cauſed the mud and dirt to fly over our heads to a conſiderable diſtance; from which at firſt we were obliged to retreat, and on our return, found the ſnake a little removed from his former ſtation, but very quiet, with his head as before, lying out among the fallen leaves, rotten bark, and old moſs. I fired at it immediately, but with no better ſucceſs than the former time, and being but ſlightly wounded, he ſent up ſuch a cloud of duſt and dirt, as I never ſaw but in a whirlwind, and made us ſuddenly retreat to our canoe; but David ſtill intreating me to permit him to kill the animal, I was, by his perſuaſions, induced to make another attempt in company with him. Thus, having once more diſcovered the ſnake, we diſcharged both our pieces at once, and with this good effect, that he was now, by one of us, ſhot through the head. David, who was made completely happy by this ſucceſsful concluſion, ran leaping with joy, and loſt no time in bringing the boat-rope, in order to drag him down to the canoe; but this again proved not a very eaſy undertaking, ſince the creature, notwithſtanding its being mortally wounded, ſtill continued to writhe and twiſt about

in ſuch a manner, as rendered it dangerous for any perſon to approach him. The negro, however, having made a running nooſe on the rope, after ſome fruitleſs attempts to make an approach, threw it over his head with much dexterity; and now, all taking hold of the rope, we dragged him to the beach, and tied him to the ſtern of the canoe, to take him in tow. Being ſtill alive, he kept ſwimming like an eel; and I having no reliſh for ſuch a ſhipmate on board, whoſe length (although the negroes declared it to be but half its growth) I found, upon meaſuring it, to be twenty-two feet and ſome inches, and its thickneſs about that of my black boy, Quaco, who might then be about twelve years old, and round whoſe waiſt I ſince meaſured the creature's ſkin.

" Being arrived alongſide of the Charon, the next conſideration was, how to diſpoſe of this immenſe animal; when it was at length determined to bring him on ſhore at Barbacoeba, to have him ſkinned, and take out the oil, &c. In order to effect this purpoſe, the negroe, having climbed up a tree with the end of the rope, let it down over a ſtrong forked bough, and the other negroes hoiſted up the ſnake, and ſuſpended him from the tree. This done, David, with a ſharp knife between his teeth, now left the tree, and clung faſt upon the monſter, which was ſtill twiſting, and began his operations by ripping it up, and ſtripping down the ſkin as he deſcended. Though I perceived that the animal was no longer able to do him any injury, I confeſs I could not without emotion, ſee a man ſtark naked, clinging with arms and legs round the bleeding monſter. This labour, however, was not without its uſe, ſince he not only dexterouſly finiſhed the operation, but provided me, beſides the ſkin, with above four gallons of fine clarified fat, or rather oil, though there was waſted, perhaps, as much more. This I delivered to the ſurgeons at Devil's Harwar, for the uſe of the wounded men in the hoſpital, for which I received their hearty thanks, it being conſidered, particularly for bruiſes, a very excellent remedy.

" Of this ſpecies, ſeveral ſkins are preſerved in the Britiſh and Mr. Parkinſon's Muſeums. Its length, when full grown, is ſaid to be ſometimes forty feet, and more than four feet in circumference; its colour is a greeniſh black on the back, a fine browniſh yellow on the ſides, and a dirty white under the belly; the back and ſides being ſpotted with irregular black rings, with a pure white in the middle. Its head is broad and flat, ſmall in proportion to the body, with a large mouth, and a double row of teeth; it has two bright prominent eyes covered all over with ſcales, ſome about the ſize of a ſhilling; and under the body, near the tail, armed with two ſtrong claws like cock-ſpurs, to help it in ſeizing its prey. When hungry, it will devour any animal that comes within its reach, and is indifferent whether it is a ſloth, a wild boar, a ſtag, or even a tiger; round which having twiſted itſelf by the help of its claws, ſo that the creature cannot eſcape, it breaks, by its irreſiſtible force, every bone in the animal's body."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

IN conſequence of a diſpute between Major P—— and Capt. L—— of the 2d Royal Manx Fencibles, a duel took place

place between the parties on the 26th of Feb. in the county of Donnegal, when, after exchanging several shots with the greatest coolness and intrepidity, the affair was happily and honourably terminated without injury to either.

A duel was lately fought at Cambridge, between Capt. G— (son of the celebrated Mr. G—) and Mr. A. a member of the University, who met by accident at one of the coffee rooms, when a frivolous dispute arose respecting a stick, which Mr. A. attempted to wrest from Capt. G. who drew his sword in consequence, and wounded Mr. A.— A challenge was the immediate result, and they accordingly met on Newmarket Heath the next morning, attended by their seconds and surgeons. One night's reflection, however, cooled the courage of both the heroes; for, on explanation, one of them observed, "if you only said so, I only meant so!" and thus the matter ended without bloodshed.

SYMPTOMS OF WELCH ERUDITION.

Llangirrig, Feb. 12, 1797.

this is To Certify that this Richd Massor was under My hand of a great Bruse on his spine and that did gather To a Hydrops and was Torbed and I think that he is not fit To Serve the Militia, for he is not free from that complaint Now for he Did hurt the Rines and it very Bad on the Change of the Weather.

from y ft
Willm Pries, Surgeon.

The following is a list of the plates given by his Majesty to be run for the ensuing season, viz. Newmarket, Salisbury, Ipswich, Guildford, Nottingham, Winchester, Lincoln, York, Richmond in Yorkshire, Lewes, Canterbury, Litchfield, Newcastle upon Tyne, Burford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Ascot Heath, and Warwick.

Notwithstanding the hardness of the frost about a fortnight since, Mr. Warde's hounds unkenneled a fox at Ardley Thorns, and run by Bucknell, over Fritwell Moor, to Somerton, over the Charwell between the Astons, on to Dunstow, by the edge of Worton Heath, over Barton Latoms, to Sandford, and Church Enston, to Heythrop, over the Park to the Chapel House, to Bowbright, Long Compton, turned to the right of Wichford, to Hook Norton, on to Wiggington, and back to Swarford-house, where the hounds run into him in a most gallant stile, after a chace of thirty five miles without a single cover.

EXTRAORDINARY SPORTING ACCIDENT.

As the pack of little rabbit beagles belonging to Mr. Chafin, were hunting on Friday the 10th of March, in West-walk, Cranbourn-chace; they ran a rabbit into an old dry well, which was slightly covered over with thorns. Nine of the best hounds fell to the bottom, *one hundred and forty feet*; after two hours had elapsed some experienced men were procured from the parish of Gunville, and one man of undaunted spirit was let down by the others, and brought up the nine dogs, six of which were dead; three only had some signs of life, and from being carefully attended, are recovered, notwithstanding the immense depth of their fall.

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

EXTEMPORE,

On the moſt glorious Victory obtained over the SPANIARDS *by the brave Admiral* JERVIS.

QUEEN Elizabeth formerly, hiſtory tells us,
With Effingham conquer'd thoſe proud Spaniſh fellows,
Who either were taken, deſtroy'd, burnt, or loſt,
Or ſcatter'd, diſpers'd, on our brave Britiſh coaſt.
Derry down, &c.

A ſecond armada appears from proud Spain,
A ſecond deſtruction awaits them again;
Their twenty and ſeven ſtrike to fifteen, or fly-a,
'Tis David attacking a ſecond Goliah.
Derry down, &c.

Brave Howe ſav'd the kingdom before by his merit,
Brave Jervis has now ſhewn the ſame Britiſh ſpirit;
The one has defeated our Gallican foes—
To the other brave hero the haughty Don bows.
Derry down, &c.

We've heard of a Howard, a Hawkins, a Drake,—
Of a Raleigh, a Ruſſel, a Hawke, Rodney, Blake;
But here is a man, *off St. Vincent's* you'll find him,
Who leaves thoſe brave tars at a diſtance behind him.
Derry down, &c.

Let Monſieur and Don, if they dare, then advance,
We are ready to give them a fine Britiſh dance;
They'll ſee, that they'll taſte, boys, ſome nice Britiſh pills,
Such pills as, like quacks, will quite *cure all their ills.*
Derry down, &c.

Saint Patrick has ſhewn what ſhould really be done,
Saint David convinces the French, *he loves fun,*
Saint Andrew is ready at loyalty's call,
Saint George will moſt heartily join with them all.
Derry down, &c.

To ſhew there's no pleaſure without its alloy,
The want of ſome gold for a time damps our joy;
But let ev'ry neighbour, each friend, and each brother,
Endeavour, like Chriſtians, to help one another.
Derry down, &c.

The ſun for a moment may ceaſe to give light,
For a while he's envelop'd in darkneſs and night,
But the clouds ſoon diſperſe, and are ſoon blown away,
When he dazzles our eyes—aye, on *Valentine's day.*
Derry down, &c.

May God ſend ſucceſs to our army and navy!
We'll make our foes cry out, peccavi! peccavi!
May England ſtill triumph again and again!
And may Jervis, like Neptune, ſtill rule o'er the main!
Derry down, &c.

May ſtill "Rule Britannia," ſtill Britons ſtrike home!"
For loyalty's cauſe we can ſcarcely find room;
But, whether in war or in peace, we will ſing,
With hearts full of rapture, may "God ſave the King!"
Derry down, &c.

Winton, March 4, 1797. J. W.

On ſeeing the new FOUR-AND-NINE-PENNY COINAGE *iſſued at the* BANK.

ADDRESSED TO JOHN BULL.

DON'T growl, friend John, I pray be quiet;
Although your Engliſh monies vaniſh,
You have no cauſe to breed a riot;
When in exchange you touch *the Spaniſh.*

EPITAPH

On a Barriſter's Horſe, called PLEADER, *who had travelled twenty-four Northern Circuits.*

HERE lies a Pleader, who ne'er urg'd a plea,
A circuiter who ne'er took a fee;
From court to court, to ſerve his friends, he'd go,
And though a mute, a firm ſupport beſtow:
Through thick and thin he'd ſurely keep his way,
Carry his client ſafe, and win the day.
Preſs'd ever ſo by law, his courſe was ſtraight,
He ne'er ſunk or fell beneath his weight;
Call'd to the bar, he roſe, as though deſign'd
To leave all other barriſters behind;
While ſuch aſſiſtance fav'ring fortune gave,
He'd ev'ry motion he could wiſh to have.
Figure he wanted not, unleſs it were
Figures of ſpeech, but theſe were not his care;
His client's cauſe he reſted not on length,
Or fame of ſpeech and diction, but on ſtrength.
But he that ſtrikes alike at all—grim Death—
Has check'd his courſe, alas! and ſtopp'd his breath.
Our care it is here to aſſert his fame,
Report his merits, and record his name;
To tell the world a Pleader lies below,
Who by falſe ſteps or tricks ne'er made a foe;
(If he play'd tricks at all, 'twas with the law,
For, though a ſpecial one, he ſcorn'd to draw;)
Who in lame cauſes ſeldom did engage,
Or with the mild a heady conteſt wage;
Though pow'rful, gentle to the day he died,—
A child might rule him, or an infant guide;
Not overbearing, nay, content to bear
The burden, and the weight of others' care;
No petulant diſputer, he would ſay
No contradicting word, but ſimply nay*;
Once on his legs, a ſure and ſafe ſupport,
He'd carry jury, witneſſes, and court.
Such were his merits, and oh, ſuch as here
Above may they at Pluto's court appear;
That to his fields Elyſian he may go,
And care, and want, and ſorrow, never know.

MIDAS's SECOND MISTAKE.

AN EPIGRAM.

ONCE an old country ſquaretoes, to fopp'ry a foe,
And diſguſted alike at a crop and a beau,
Being church-warden made, was in office ſo ſtrict,
That there ſcarce was a coat but a hole in't he pick'd;
Infringements, encroachments, and treſpaſſes ſcouting,
And from ſtradling the tomb-ſtones the boys daily routing;
At laſt made a juſtice, corruption to purge,
His worſhip became both a nuiſance and ſcourge.
When a poor needy neighbour, who kept a milch aſs,
Which he often turn'd into the church-yard for graſs,
And with long ears and tail o'er the graves did he ſtray,
While perchance now and then at by-ſtanders he'd bray.
And once when old Midas was paſſing along,
He ſet up his pipes at his brother, ding dong,
At which his puff'd pride was ſo ſtung to the quick,
That he glar'd at the browſer as ſtern as old nick;
And when he got home, for the ſexton he ſent,
Who with his doughty threat to the aſs-keeper went,
That again ſhould his beaſt the church-warden aſſail,
Or be ſeen in the church-yard,—he'd cut off his tail;

---

* Neigh.

When

When the owner replied—"Sure his worship but jeers;
"But should he dock donky—I'll cut off HIS EARS."
When no sooner the answer was brought to him back,
But he summon'd before him the clown in a crack;
And he said, "Thou vile varlet, how comes it to pass,
"That thou dar'st for to threaten to crop a *just-ass*?
"Thou cut off MY EARS?—Make his mittimus, clerk;
"I'll make an example of this precious spark;
"But first reach me down the black act—he shall see
"That, the next Lent Assizes, he'll swing on a tree."
"I zwing on a tree!—and for what?" replies Hob,
"How the dickens came zuch a streange freak in your knob?
"I woanly but zaid, if my ass met your sheers,
"And YOU cut off his tail, that I'D cut off his EARS;
"Vor as YOU hate long tails as the mark of a fop,
"I'd ha' don't, 'cause I knaough that you don't like a crop."
At this subtle rejoinder, his worship, struck dumb,
Found his proud overbearing was quite overcome;
So the ass sav'd his tail by a quibble so clever,
And the justice's ears are now longer than ever.

BRUSH.

SONG,

Ascribed to the pen of COLONEL KIRKPATRICK.

Omnis Aristippum decuit.

"A FIG for the cares of this whirligig world,"
Shall still be my maxim wherever I'm twirl'd;
From the spring of my youth to the autumn of life,
It has cheer'd me, and whisk'd me through trouble and strife.

It has taught me to rise to the summit of ease,
By simply submitting to fortunes decrees;
Thus I'm rich without pelf, for content is true wealth,
And the best *Vade-mecum* in sickness and health.

Just as full of defects as the rest of my kind,
"Give and take" is my measure, for *specks* in the mind;
For who in another should pry for a spot,
When he knows in his heart he has blot upon blot?

From the Cross to the 'Change whilst I skim o'er the phizzes
Of the sharps, flats and bloods, macaronies and quizzes,
I read as I walk, without study or plan,
The cunning, the weakness, the follies of man.

Yet my spleen never kicks at the whims of another,
For in oddity's circle each gig meets a brother;
I laugh and grow fat at the figures I see,
And they're welcome to fatten by laughing at me.

In the mere war of posts 'twixt the ins and the outs,
It but little boots me, who is routed or routs,
Still I gain by their sallies, whene'er they combine
To give salt to my muffin, and zest to my wine.

At peace with all sects, I ask no man his *credo*,
In points of real import to none I say *cedo*;
Content if my course, from the day-break of youth,
Has been steer'd by the compass and rudder of truth.

To Venus and Co. with a heart warm and willing,
I paid bills at sight, whilst the coffers kept filling;
But no more with prompt payment prepar'd to keep pace,
My old friend, with her Benison, grants a short grace.

Full of life, fun and glee, with a jig in my heel,
Once I revel'd with Bacchus, and join'd in the reel;
But these frolics are past, and their relics declare,
There's no jig in a crutch, and no reel in a chair.

From a prodigal, now grown a miser, of pleasure,
I begin with Anacreon, to hug my last treasure,

And

And the better to manage, and spin out my store,
I make one go as far as I us'd to make four.

Light in freight as a cutter return'd from a cruize,
* "Finding little to gain, having little to lose,"
My anchor is cast, and my sails are all furl'd,
"So a fig for the cares of this whirligig world."

THE PEDLAR.

BY MR. DIBDIN.

COME here, come here, my pretty dear;
Leave business, care, and labour.
Easter comes but once a year;
Come, lads and lasses, come and hear
My merry pipe and tabor.

I sell all sorts of curious wares,
Tapes, garters, ribbands, laces,
That give the form enchanting airs,
And set off pretty faces.
And then I've philtrees, drugs, and charms,
That, when the nymph's deserted,
Can lure the shepherd to her arms,
And make him tender-hearted.
Come here, come here, &c.

This wonderful love-powder see;
Though ever so hard-featur'd,
To a Venus that converts each she,
By making he good-natur'd.
This eye-water can pow'r dispense
To cure each jealous blindness,
And turn to gen'rous confidence,
Each jarring strife to kindness.
Come here, come here, &c.

When clouds shall wedlock's sky deface,
And dim that brilliant heaven,
Upon your lips this padlock place,
By wary prudence given.
But when, from storms and tempests free,
Th' horizon looks propitious,
From kindness' hand take pleasure's key,
And open scenes delicious.
Come here, come here, &c.

---

* Sancho Panza's consolatory proverb—"If little I gain, as little I lose."

LINES

Written upon reading the following Paragraph in a Morning Paper lately:

"A *fan* is now in the hands of the Parisian ladies, presenting a blank on one side: on the other appears a winged *Cupid*, with a *dog* at his feet; he holds a *magic lantern* in his hand, the focus of which centers on, but without enlightening the cloud. When the fan is held between the bearer and the light, the portraits of the late King and Queen are discoverable through the whole cloud."

By a PARISIAN LADY.

O CUPID! at thy feet, well pleas'd, I see,
Emblem of love's best friend, *fidelity*.
All in this land thy sov'reign power obey,
And homage unrestrain'd thy altars pay.
Where then's thy bow? where are thine arrows thrown,
By which each heart, when pierc'd, becomes thy own?
Why 'gainst a cloud direct the magic ray?
Thy magic round some lovely fair should play.
"Mine arrows," Cupid hastily replied,
"Are useless here, and therefore thrown aside.
"Sweet fair, fierce Gallia's sons have broke my laws,
"Know not from whence true love his pleasure draws;
"But to the virtuous few that ray will shew
"Where Gallia should her zealous love bestow."

TO

ANTHONY PASQUIN, ESQ.

On reading his truly celebrated "PIN-BASKET *to the* CHILDREN *of* THESPIS."

D'YE think you're wise in scoffing the Reviewers?
As well might gaugers be revil'd by brewers:
Believe me, friend, in spite of all your witticisms,
They'll bear too hard upon you, by their criticisms;
'Tis they can raise a poem and a poet;
You're wrong, believe me, and they'll let you know it.

Q IN THE CORNER.

March 20th, 1797.

INDEX.

INDEX.

A.

ABROAD and at Home, account of, 92. extracts from, 213
Action for the keep of a horse, 187
Action of trover, 140
Address, occasional, 54
Abstinence, long, instance of in the brute creation, 125
Accidents from skaiting, 160
Account of a deer hunt, 112
Account of the opera called L'amour fra le Vendemmie, 143. of the new ballet called L'amour et Psyche, ib. of the new play called Il consiglio Imprudente, ib. of the new play called the Force of Ridicule, 144. of the Shipwreck, ib. of Harlequin Oberon, 147. of the Westminster play, ib. of Evelina, 194. the Honey Moon, 195. A Cure for the Heart-ache, 196. of a blind sportsman, 198. of Pizarre, 269. A Friend in Need, ib. Bantry Bay, 270. of Wives as they Were, &c. 306. of Raymond and Agnes, 339.
Anecdotes of archery, 4
Account of a Malabar play, 23
Adventure, passage in a sporting one, 205
Airs in Abroad and at Home, 162. in the Shipwreck, 163
Ancient games, 149
Anecdote of a parson, woodpigeon, and moor game, 98
Anecdotes, sporting, 100
Anecdote of Peter III. 149
Anecdotes, curious, 324. recruiting, 327
Antiquity of the Grants, 183
Angling for salmon, 231, 303
Arabian, portraiture of an, 115
Attachment of an ass, 50
Authentic fragment, 114

B.

Bagatelle Parisian, 212
Bailiff and the Irish colonel, 253, and Mr. Concannon, 263
Bantry Bay, account of, 270
Barter in horse flesh, 124
Birds, observation on the sex of, 211
Bird-catching, method of, in the vicinity of London, 19
Blind sportsman, account of a, 198
Blunder, Irish, without a bull, 54
Bowl, chalking under the, 150
Boarding schools, 171
Boxing match, near Harrow, 92
Boxing, 283
Boxer, account of Johnson the, 313
Brace of foxes, 8
Brace of sporting ladies, 152
British sailor, characteristic of a, 26
British horses, observations on, 315
Brother Scrub to Brother Brush, 55
Bucklemaker and modern beau, 106
Butler and cook, 156
Bude and Vienna, sports in the cities of, 317
Buzzard, portraiture of, 44

C.

Canine sagacity, 157
Canon of Milan, 24
Card, a whimsical one, 203
Casualties, 159, 222, 286
Chase, royal, account of the, 4, 60
Chace, female attachment to the, 28
Chace, journal of the, 168, 231
Chace, extraordinary, 264
Chace, Somervile's, 342
Challenge, a singular one, 172
Chalking under the bowl, 150
Characteristic of a British sailor, 26
Charity Boy, account of the, 72
Christmas sports, old, 115
Christmas gambols, rules for, 152
Chronology relative to sports, &c. 204
Clauses in the gamekeepers bill, 86
Cocking epistle, 28
Cocking intelligence, 158
Collins, Mr. secession of, 43
Combat between a tyger and stag, 91
Comedy of Fortune's Fool, account of the, 69
Contract for horses, 151
Conspiracy, account of the, 73
Concannon, Mrs. and the bailiffs, 263
Cook and butler, 156
Cornely, Mrs. 18
Coursing, ib.
Covent-Garden theatre, new performers there, 32
Coursing at Swaffham, 130
Courage and fidelity in a dog, instance of, 266
Cricket matches, 51
Critique on Abroad and at Home, 92
Cure for the Heart-ache, account of a, 196. prologue to, 287. epilogue to the same, ib.
Curious notice, 199
Curious anecdote, 324. pedestrian performances, 337
Curious account of the hippopotamus, 181

D.

Dancing bear and monkey, 285
Deliverance of Moses, 56
Deer hunt, account of a, 112
Description of the male anhinga, 200
Description of Moorcroft's patent horse-shoe, 262
Dibdin's New Sans Souci, 30

Directions

Directions how to play the game of lansquenet, 337
Diseased horses, recipes for, 80, 260, 335
Dog-ribbed Indians, description of the, 13
Dog, sagacity of a, 187
Draft horses, observations on the care and management of, 207
Droll letter from a mare, 268
Duke of Hamilton and Mrs. Esten, 280
Duelling, 158, 221, 234

E.

Earth, war on, derived from heaven, 290
Eccentric gallantry, 221
Elephant hunting, 185
Elegy, 53
Embodying gamekeepers, 44
England, instances of remarkable tenures of land in, 78
Epistle, theatrical, 15. cocking, 28
Epigram, 56, 108, 139, 164
Epitaph, 108, 164, 289
Epistle, sporting, 338
Epilogue, 224. to A cure for the heart ache, 287
Epilogue to Fortune's Fool, 161
Equestrian Monitor, Taplin's 39
Equestrian disaster, an humorous one, 188
Esten, Mrs. and the Duke of Hamilton, 280
Evelina, account of the opera of, 194
Extract from the Way to Get Married, 81, 121
Extracts from the opera of Abroad and at Home, 213. from Fortune's Fool, 244
Extract from a pamphlet on the glanders, 320
Extra sporting, 46, 168
Extraordinary fact, 49. fox chase, 131
Extraordinary sporting performances, 134, 202
Extraordinary chace, 264
Extraordinary wife, 328

F.

Falkland, Lord, and others, 268
Farriery, treatise on, 9, 65, 117, 173, 235, 299
Fashions in Paris, 31, 158
Feast of wit, 25, 84, 109, 251, 327
Female attachment to the chace, 28
Fonthill fete, 217
Foot-racing, 83
Forest, New, the robbers of, 15
Force of Ridicule, account of the, 144
Fortune's Fool, account of the comedy of, 69. prologue to, 161. epilogue to, ib. extracts from, 244.
Fortune-teller and Mrs. Williams, 267
Fothergill, Dr. and the parrot, 199
Fox, or sporting reprieve, 154
Foxes, brace of, 8
Fox-chace, extraordinary, 131
Fox-hunter, instructions to form one, 129
Fragment, authentic, 114
French emigrants, and gaming-houses, 91
Freeman, the horse-stealer, 320
Friend in Need, account of a, 269
Friendly barter in horse flesh, 124

G.

Gallantry, eccentric, 221
Game of faro, 341
Game of lansquenet, directions for playing the, 337
Game of lottery, method of playing the 247
Games ancient, 149
Game laws, information on the, 79, 99
Gamekeepers, embodying, 44. verdict against, 136
Gamester, memoirs of a, 88
Gamekeepers bill, clauses in the, 86
Gaming-houses and French emigrants, 91
Gaming-houses, 125
Glanders, extract from a pamphlet on the, 320
Grants, antiquity of the, 183
Groom and justice, 78
Grocer and rector, 138
Gunpowder, on the manufacture of, 210

H.

Hair-dresser, lines on a, 164
Hamilton, the Duke of, and Mrs. Esten 280
Happy marriages, 243
Hare and spaniel, 263
Hare chace, 40
Hargrave, Mr. 35
Harlequin Oberon, account of, 147
Harrow, boxing-match near, 92
Hawking world, curious circumstance in the, 28
Heart-ache, A Cure for the, account of, 196.
High-mettled racer, Prospect, or the, 139
High life, sporting in, 250, 329
Hippopotamus, 181
Holland, Lord, and Lady Webster, 270
Honey Moon, account of the opera of, 195 songs in the, 226
Hoof, padding the, 283
Horses, manner of buying and selling them in Hungary, 326
Horses, contract for, 151
Horses, diseased, recipes for, 40, 80, 192
Horse, action for the keep of a, 187
Hounds, an allegory, 27
Hounds, found flesh essential for, 136
Humorous equestrian disaster, 188
Hunting the martin, 191
Hunting, &c. reflections on, 254, 303
Hunting the wild boar, 36
Hunting in miniature, 98
Hunting the elephant, 185

I.

Il consiglio Imprudente, account of, 144
Illegal insurance office, 264
Impromptu, remarks on an, 155

Instructions

Inſtructions to form a fox-hunter, 129
Intelligence, ſporting, 54, 101, 157, 220 283, 345
Information on the game laws, 79, 99
Inſtances of remarkable tenures of land in England, 78. of long abſtinence in the brute creation, 125
Inſtance of the ſalutary effects of ribgraſs, 178
Inſtance of courage and fidelity in a dog, 266
Intelligence, cocking, 158
Interior of a ſtable, plan of the, 339
Iriſh ſang froid, 26
Iriſh blunder without a bull, 54
Iriſh colonel and the bailiff, 253
Iſabella and Douglas, criticiſms on the tragedies of, 42
Jockey club, the new, 3, 59, 111, 167, 229, 293
Joſtle, Sir John and Lady, 38
Juſtice and groom, 78
Journal of the chace, 168, 231
Johnſon, the boxer, account of, 313

L.

Ladle, the 107
Lady Webſter and Lord Holland, 270
L'amour et Pſyche, account of, 144
Lanſquenet, the game of, directions how to play, 337
Liberty, odd notions of, 137
Lines, 105. on a hair-dreſſer, 164. on a ſky-lark, 224. on the victory by Admiral Jervis, over the Spaniards, 340. on the new dollars, 340. to Anthony Paſquin, eſq. on his Pin-baſket, 342
Liſt of ſtallions to cover, 91
Lord Falkland and others, 268
Lottery vagrant, 18
Lottery inſurance, trials on, 258

M.

Major Semple, 113
Malabar play, curious account of a, 23
Male anhinga, deſcription of, 200
Manufacture of gunpowder, on the, 210
Manner of buying and ſelling horſes in Hungary, 326
Manners, new ſchool for, 290
Matrimony, 328
Mare, droll letter from a, 248
Marriage, happy one, 243
Martin, hunting the, 191
Maternal prediction, 56
Matrimonial ſporting, 183
Match, trotting, 283
Matches at cricket, 51
Memoirs of a gameſter, 88
Method of bird-catching in the vicinity of London, 19. of playing the game of lottery, 243
Midas's ſecond miſtake, 348
Milan, Canon of, 24
Miſcellaneous ſporting, 46
Modern beau, buckle-maker and, 106
Monkey and dancing bear, 285
Moorcock, pedigree and performances of, 179
Moorcroft's patent horſeſhoe, deſcription of, 262
Moſes, the deliverance of, 56
Mrs. Cornely, 18
Mulberry tree, 225
Multum in Parvo, Taplin's, 75

N.

Nancy dear, 105
New year's ode, 226
New jockey club, 3, 59, 111, 167, 229 293
New Sans Souci, Dibdin's, 30
Northern Indians, mode of wreſtling among them, 29
Notice, a curious one, 199

O.

Obſervations on grooms and coachmen, 131. on the roach, 154. theatrical, 188. on the care and management of draſt horſes, 207. on the ſex of birds, 211. on Britiſh horſes, 315
Occaſional addreſs, 54
Occurrences, ſingular ſporting, 239
Ode for the new year, 226
Odd notions of liberty, 137
Office for inſurance, illegal, 264
Olympus in an Uproar, account of, 71
Opening of the Opera Houſe, 142
Opera of Evelina, account of the, 194. of the Honey Moon, 195. of Abroad and at Home, extracts from the, 213
Origin of the word *tontine*, 83
Otho, pedigree and performances of, 64

P.

Padding the hoof, 283
Parrot and Dr. Fothergill, 199
Paris faſhions, 31, 158
Paris, public ſpectacles there, 180
Pariſian Bagatelle, 212. trifles, 284
Parcel loſt by a coach, trial on, 263
Pedlar, by Mr. Dibdin
Pedigree and performances of Otho, 64. of Moorcock, 179
Pedeſtrian performances, a curious one, 337
Peter III. anecdote of, 149
Pigeon ſhooting, 124
Pizarre, account of the new ballet of, 269
Pop and go one, 164
Portraiture of Buzzard, 44. of an Arabian, 115
Prediction, maternal, 56
Preſent age, 98
Prologue to Fortune's Fool, 167. 223. to A Cure for the Heart-ache, 287
Prophecies for 17 7, 248
Proſpect, or the high-mettled racer, 139

Racing

R.

Racing on foot, 83
Raymond and Agnes, account of a new ballet so called, 339
Recipes for diseased horses, 40, 192, 260, 335
Recruiting anecdote, 327
Rector and grocer, 138
Reflections, 56. on hunting, &c. 254, 303
Remarks on an impromptu, 155. on swallows, 179
Ribgrass, instance of the salutary effects of, 178
Roach, observations on the, 154
Robbers of New Forest, 15
Royal chace, account of the, 4

S.

Sagacity of a dog, 187. of a shepherd's dog, 97. canine, 157
Salmon, angling for, 231, 303
School for manners, the new, 290
Secession of Mr. Collins, 43
Semple, Major, 113
Serpents, the fascinating power of, 21
Sex of birds, observations on the, 211
Shipwreck, account of the, 144.
Siege of Troy, 106
Singular challenge, 172
Singular sporting occurrences, 239
Sir John and Lady Jostle, 38
Skaiting, accidents from, 160
Sky-lark, lines on a, 224
Snake, a wonderful one, 343
Snipe shooting, 210
Solan goose, voracity of the, 43
Somervile's chace, 342
Song, 349
Songs in the Honey Moon, 226. in A Friend in Need and Bantry Bay, 288
Sound flesh essential for hounds, 136
Spaniel and hare, 263
Specimen of a reasonable woman, 177
Spectacles, public, at Paris, 180
Sporting, matrimonial, 183. chronology, 204. adventure, 205. in high life, 250, 322. epistle, 338. extra, 46. 168. anecdotes, 100. miscellaneous, 168. intelligence, 101, 157, 220, 283, 345. performances, 134. 202. ladies, a brace of, 152. reprieve, 154.
Sportsman, blind, account of a, 198
Sports in the cities of Vienna and Bude, 317
Sport with time, directions how to, 23
Sports at Christmas, old, 115
Stable, plan of the interior of a, 339
Summer excursions of theatrical performers, 40
Stallions, list of to cover, 90
Swaffham coursing, 130
Swallows, remarks on, 179
Symptoms of Welch erudition, 346

T.

Taplin's Equestrian Monitor, 39. Multum in Parvo, 75
Teauge upon tiptoe, 289
Tell, William, 172
Theatricals, 41. observations, 188. epistle, 15
Theatre, Covent-Garden, new performances there, 32
Theatrical performers, summer excursions of, 40
Thrush, the wounded, 55
Time, directions how to sport with, 23
Tontine, origin of the word, 83
Tragedies of Isabella and Douglas, criticisms on the, 42
Treatise on farriery, 9, 65, 117, 173, 235, 299
Trial on the loss of a parcel by a coach, 263
Trifles, Parisian, 284
Trotting match, 26, 283
Trover, action of, 140
Troy, the siege of, 106
Tyger and stag, combat between 91,

V.

Vagrant, lottery, 18
Verdict against a gamekeeper, 136. against a venison seller, 147
Voracity of the solan goose, 43
Vienna and Bude, sports in the cities of 317

W.

War on earth derived from heaven, 290
Way to Get Married, extracts from, 81, 121
Webster, Lady, and Lord Holland, 270
Welch erudition, symptoms of, 346
Westminster play, account of the, 147
Wife, an extraordinary one, 328
Whimsical card, 203
Williams, Mrs. and the fortune-teller, 267
William Tell, 172
Wit, the feast of, 25, 84, 109, 137, 251 327
Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are, account of, 306
Woman, specimen of a reasonable one, 177
Wonderful snake, 343
Wounded thrush, 55
Wrestling among the Northern Indians, 29

Directions to the Binder for placing the Cuts to Vol. IX.

1 Vignette Page 1
2 Sportsmen Refreshing, to face Vignette
3 Brace of Foxes 8
4 Portraiture of Buzzard 44
5 ——— Otho 64
6 Combat between a Tyger and Stag 91
7 Portraiture of an Arabian 115
8 Cock-pit Royal 158
9 William Tell 172
10 Snipe Shooting 210
11 Angling for Salmon 231
12 Spaniel and Hare 263
13 Stable for Draft Horses 339

Racing Calendar at the end as usual.

THE RACING CALENDAR.

RACES PAST.

At WARWICK.

ON Tueſday, September the 6th, his Majeſty's Plate of 100gs, for ſix yr olds, carrying 12ſt.—4-mile heats.

Ld Egremont's b. h. Gohanna, by Mercury — 1 1
Mr. Lockley's b. h. Diogenes 2 2

A Sweepſtakes of 10gs each—heats, the laſt mile. The owner of the ſecond horſe receiving 10gs out of the ſtakes. The winner to be ſold for 100gs, if demanded, &c. (17 ſubſcribers.)

Ld Clarendon's b. m. Jannette, by Mercury, 5 yrs old, 9ſt. 10lb. — 1 1
Mr. Hamond's b. c. Miller, 4 yrs, 9ſt. — 4 2
Sir H. V. Tempeſt's ch. c. by Volunteer, out of Hip, 3 yrs old, 7ſt. 7lb. 5 3
Mr. Taylor's Fair Helen, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 7lb. 3 4
Mr. Herrick's br. c. by Prince Ferdinand, out of Brown Charlotte, 3 yrs old, 7ſt. 7lb. — 2 5
Ld Oxford's ch. f. by Diomed, out of Siddons, 3 yrs old, 7ſt. 7lb. — 6 6

Fifty Pounds, for all ages.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Tatton's b. h. Patriot, by Rockingham, 6 yrs old, 9ſt. — 1 1
Mr. Jones's b. c. Prince Frederick, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 1lb. 2 dr

On Wedneſday the 7th, the Members' Plate of 50l.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Bailey's ro. h. Confederacy, by Jupiter, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 5lb. 3 1 1
Mr. Jones's b. c. Prince Frederick, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 12lb. — 1 2 3
Mr. Elliott's b. m. Mule-ſpinner, aged, 8ſt. 9lb. 2 3 2

Fifty Pounds for all ages.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Villiers's b. h. Aſcot, by Young Highflyer, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 3lb. 4 1 1
Ld Oxford's b. c. Superior, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 1 3 3
Sir J. Leiceſter's b. h. Fergulus, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 6lb. — 4 2 2
Sir W. W. Wynne's b. c. Broken-legg'd Taffy, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 11lb. 2 4 dr

At RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

ON Tueſday, September the 6th, 50l. for four yr olds, 7ſt. 7lb.

five yr olds, 8ſt. 5lb. ſix yr olds, 8ſt. 11lb. and aged, 9ſt. The winner of one plate this year, carrying 3lb. of two or more, 5lb. extra.—3-mile heats.

Sir H. V. Tempeſt's b. c. Pleader, by Volunteer, 4 yrs old — 1 1
Sir H. Williamſon's bl. c. 4 yrs old — 3 2
Mr. Clifton's gr. c. Rigdumfunnibus, 4 yrs old 2 3

On Wedneſday the 7th, a Sweepſtakes of 20gs each, for three yr old colts, 8ſt. and fillies, 7ſt. 12lb. once round the courſe. (10 ſubſcribers.)

Mr. Pierſe's b. c. Roſolio, by Drone —— 1
Mr. G. Crompton's b. c. Dolphin — — 2
Ld A. Hamilton's ch. c. by Mercury, dam by Mungo 3
Sir H. V. Tempeſt's ch. f. by Alexander, out of Cat 4

The Cup, free for any horſe &c. except the winner of a great ſubſcription at York, this year; three yr olds, 5ſt. 10lb. four yr olds, 7ſt. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ſt. 3lb. ſix yr olds, 8ſt. 10lb. and aged, 9ſt. four miles.

Mr. Milbank's b. c. Sober Robin, by Ruler, 4 yrs old 1
Sir H. V. Tempeſt's b. c. Diamond, 4 yrs — 2
Mr. Fletcher's ch. h. Trimbuſh, 5 yrs old — 3
Mr. Clifton's brother to Overton, 4 yrs old — 4

Mr. Walton's b. f. Farewell, 4 yrs old, beat (at two heats) Mr. Catteral's ch. g. Poor Soldier, aged, 8ſt. each.—2-mile heats, for 50gs.

On Thurſday the 8th, the Members' Plate of 50l. for three and four yr olds.—2-mile heats.

Sir H. V. Tempeſt's b. c. Governor, by Ruler, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 4lb. — 1 1
Ld Darlington's b. c. Albourn, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 4lb. 2 2

At LINCOLN.

ON Wedneſday the 7th of September, his Majeſty's Plate of 100gs, for four and five yr old mares.—2-mile heats.

Mr. Lockley's b. f. Queen Charlotte, by Highflyer, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 11lb. 8 1 1
Mr. Golding's b. m. Vixen, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 2lb — 1 4 3
Mr. Dinham's b. m. Tiptoe, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 2lb. 5 2 2
Mr. Simpſon's b. f. Anna Maria, by Ruler, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 11lb. 4 3 4
Mr. Wentworth's b. f. Auguſta, by Highflyer, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 8lb. 7 5 dr
Mr. Groves's roan f. by Sir Peter, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 11lb. —— 6 6 dr
Mr. Coſen's ch. f. Arabella, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 11lb. — 2 dr
Dr. J. Willis's gr. f. Waxwork, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 6lb. — 3 dr

Dr. J. Willis's bl. c. Charcoal, by Telemachus, 7ſt. 7lb. beat Mr. J. Heathcote's br. f. Syren, 7ſt. 5lb. both 3 yrs old, two miles, for 100gs.

On Thurſday the 8th, a Purſe of 50l. given by the city, for horſes and mares of all denominations.—2-mile heats.

Mr. Cookſon's ch. h. Huby, by Phœnomenon, aged, 8ſt. 10lb. — 1 1
Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Tarquin, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. 6lb. 5 2
Mr. R. Heathcote's ch. m. Petite, ſix yr old, 8ſt. 5lb. 4 3

Ld

Ld Milsintown's b. h. Young Mercury, by Mercury, aged, 8st. 7lb. — 3 4
Mr. J. Heathcote's br. f. Syren, 3 yrs old, 6st. 2 dr

On Friday the 9th, 70gs, for all ages.—2-mile heats.

Mr. Sitwell's br. h. Moorcock, by Highflyer, 5 yrs old, 8st. 9lb. 1 3 1
Mr. Addy's b. h. Exton, 5 yrs old, 8st. 9lb. 2 1 2
Mr. Cookson's Huby, aged, 9st. 2lb. — 3 2 3

At ABINGDON.

ON Monday, September the 12th, 50l. for any horse, &c. that had not won more than two plates or sweepstakes this year.—4-mile heats.

Ld Egremont's br. h. Ragged Jack, by Highflyer, 5 yrs old, 8st. 7lb. 1 1
Mr. Lade's b. f. by Dungannon, 4 yrs old, 7st. 1lb. 2 2

Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for three yr olds.—two miles. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. Hallett's b. c. Stickler, by Highflyer — walked over.

Sir F. Poole's Kerenhappuch, aged, 8st. 8lb. recd from Captain Loveden's Miss Wilson, 4 yrs old, 7st. 1lb. four miles, 10gs.

On Tuesday the 13th, 50l. for three yr olds, 6st. 7lb. four yr olds, 8st. five yr olds, 8st. 10lb. six yr olds, 9st. 2lb. and aged, 9st. 4lb. The winner of one plate or sweepstakes this year, carrying 3lb. of two, 5lb. and of more, 7lb. extra. Mares allowed 2lb.—2-mile heats.

Sir F. Poole's b. m. Kerenhappuch, by Satellite, aged (2 plates) 5 1 1
Mr. Lade's b. c. 3 yrs old 1 5 dis
D. of Grafton's br. m. Minion, 5 yrs old (1 sweepstakes) 3 2 dr
Mr. Day's b. c. Skylight, 4 yrs old (1 plate) 4 3 dr
Mr. Lord's b. m. Mule-spinner, aged (1 plate) 2 4 dr

Hunter's sweepstakes of 5gs each, 12st. four miles. (15 subscribers.)

Mr. F. Bullock's ch. g. Cup-bearer, by Dorimant 1
Mr. M. Philips's ch. h. Presto 2
Col. Stead's b. h. by Mercury 3
Mr. Corrie's b. g. Bob, aged 4
Mr. Dundas's b. h. Pencil 5

At LICHFIELD.

ON Tuesday, September the 13th, his Majesty's Plate of 100gs, by five yr olds, carrying 8st. 7lb.—3-mile heats.

Mr. Brooke's b. h. Kilton, by Delpini — 1 1
Mr. Bayley's ro. h. Confederacy —— 3 2
Mr. Tatton's b. c. brother to Cayenne, 4 yrs old 2 dr

7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Kilton.

Sweepstakes of 25gs each, for three yr olds, 8st.—two miles. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. Cosens's ch. c. Pepper-pot, by Volunteer — 1
Mr. Tatton's b. c. Delamere, by Highflyer — 2
Ld Donegall's b. c. Don Quixote — — 3

Even betting on Pepper-pot agst the field.

On Wednesday the 14th, 50l. for four yr olds.—2-mile heats.

Mr. Tatton's b. c. brother to Cayenne, by Pot8o's, 8st. 6lb. — 1 1

Mr. Addy's gr. c. Maximus, 8st. 9lb. — 2 2

5 and 6 to 4 on Maximus.

Hunters Sweepstakes of 20gs each,—four miles. (6 subscribers.)

Mr. Tatton's b. h. Favorite, walked over.

On Thursday the 15th, 50l. for all ages.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Taylor's b. c. by Young Marske, 4 yrs old, 7st. 1 1
Mr. Tatton's b. h. Patriot, 6 yrs old, 8st. 9lb. 2 2

5 to 4 on Patriot.

Sweepstakes of 15gs each, for all ages; four yr olds carrying 8st. and five yr olds, 8st. 10lb.—two miles (8 subscribers.)

Mr. Brooke's b. h. Kilton, by Delpini, 5 yrs old — 1
Mr. Cosens's b. c. Rattoon, 4 yrs old — — 2
Mr Anson's b. c. Venture, 4 yrs old — 3
Mr. Tatton's br. c. Tantarara-ra, 4 yrs old — 4

6 to 4 on Kilton.

Mr. Cosens's ch. c. Pepper-pot, by Volunteer, 8st. 4lb. beat Mr. Concannon's ch. f. Zemire, 7st. 13lb.—one mile, for 200gs.

At STOCKTON.

ON Wednesday, September the 14th, a Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for three yr old colts, 8st. and fillies, 7st. 12lb. two miles, (6 subscribers.)

Sir H. V. Tempest's b. c. by Tandem, bought of Mr. Bowes — 1
Mr. M. Milbank's b. c. by Young Marske — 2
Sir H. V. Tempest's ch. f. by Alexander — 3
Ld Darlington's Sir Frederick 4

Fifty Pounds for horses, &c. that never won a prize of greater value; three yr olds, 6st 7lb. four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 5lb. The winner of a plate since the first of March last, carrying 3lb. extra.—3-mile heats.

Sir H. Williamson's bl. c. Shepherd, 4 yrs old 1 1
Mr. Sitwell's br. c. Thereabouts, 4 yrs — 2 2
Mr. J. Robinson's b. c. Fencer, 3 yrs — 3 3
Sir T. Gascoigne's b. c. Willy Frizzle, 3 yrs old (fell) — — dis

On Thursday the 15th, a Maiden Plase of 50l. for three yr olds, 7st. four yr olds, 7st. 10lb. five yr olds, 8st. 5lb. six yr olds and aged, 8st. 12lb.—2-mile heats.

Sir C. Turner's De Bash, by King Fergus, 4 yrs old — 1 1
Col. Hamilton's b. f. by Highflyer, 3 yrs old 1 3 3
Mr. Farrer's ch. c. Greenberry, 4 yrs old 5 2
Mr. Cradock's ch. c. 3 yrs old — 2 4
Mr Wilson's Enterprise, by Young Marske, 3 yrs old — 4 5
Sir H. V. Tempest's ch. f. by Alexander, 3 yrs old — 6 dr
Mr. Preston's br f. Shepherdess, 4 yrs old 2 dr

The first heat, the judge placed no more than two.

On Friday the 16th, 50l. for three yr olds, 6st. 7lb. four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 5lb. six yr olds and aged, 8st. 12lb. The winner of one 50l. since the first of March last, carrying 3lb. of two, 5lb. extra.—4-mile heats.

Ld Darlington's b. h. St. George, by Highflyer, aged — 1 1

Mr.

Mr. Clifton's b. h. Chariot, aged — 3 2
Sir H. Williamson's b. h. Hambleton, 5 yrs old 2 dr

At BARNET.

ON Thursday, September the 15th, a Maiden Plate of 50l. for three yr olds, 7st. 2lb. and four yr olds, 8st. 4lb. Fillies allowed 3lb.——2-mile heats. With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 100gs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Bott's br. f. Totterella, by Dungannon, 4 yrs old 1 1
Mr. T. Dilly's b. f. by Meteor, out of Medea, 3 yrs old — — 2 2
Mr. Hyde's ch. f. by Woodpecker, out of a sister to Tree-creeper's dam, 4 yrs old — — 3 3
Mr. Goddard's b.c. Hazard, 4 yrs old — dis

On Friday the 16th, 50l. for all ages.——4-mile heats. The winner to be sold as above.

Mr. Bott's Totterella, 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. — 1 1
Mr. Dockray's ch. m. Cowslip, 5 yrs old, 8st. 10lb. — 3 2
Ld Oxford's b. c. Superior, 4 yrs old, 8st. 5lb. 2 3
Mr. Hamond's br. h. Ringbone, 5 yrs old, 9st. 1lb. (broke down) dis
Mr. Corrie's Bandalore, 6 yrs, 9st. 2lb. — dis
Mr. Begbie's ch. f. Soreheels, 3 yrs old, 6st. 11lb. dis

At WANTAGE.

ON Tuesday September the 20th, 50l. for four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 7lb. six yr olds, 9st. and aged, 9st. 3lb. The winner of one plate this year carrying 3lb. extra. of two or more, 5lb.—4-mile heats.

Sir F. Poole's b. m. Kerenhappuch, by Satellite, aged — 1 1
Mr. Lade's b. f. by Dungannon, 4 yrs — 2 2
Mr. F. Bullock's ch. g. Cup-bearer, aged — 3 dis
Mr. Lucas's b. f. Miss Wilson, 4 yrs — 4 dis

Hunters Sweepstakes of 10gs each; weight, 12st.—four miles. (6 subscribers)

Sir J. Lade's ch. h. by Mercury, — walked over

Mr. Hallett's Stickler, by Highflyer, recd. 80gs from the D. of Queensberry's ch. c. by King Fergus, 8st. each, the last mile, for 100gs.

Mr. Hallett's ch. c. Hum, by Volunteer, recd. 25gs from Sir T. Wallace's b. c. Lark, 8st. 7lb. each, two miles, 50gs.

At MORPETH.

ON Tuesday, September the 20th, Earl Carlisle's 50l. for all ages.——4-mile heats.

Mr. Sitwell's br. c. Thereabouts, by Pot-80's, 4 yrs old 1 2 1
Sir H. Williamson's bl. c. Shepherd, 4 yrs old 3 1 2
Sir C. Turner's b. c. De Bash, 4 yrs old 2 dr

Wednesday, 50l. for three and four yr olds.—2-mile heats.

Sir H. Williamson's Bangtail, by Highflyer 1 1
Mr. Gregson's Gentle Kitty, 3 yrs old — 2 dr

Thursday, the Members 50l. for all ages.

Sir

Sir H. Williamson's Bang-tail, 4 yrs old — 1 1
Mr. Gregson's b. f. Gentle Kitty, 3 yrs — 2 dr

At SHREWSBURY.

ON Tuesday the 20th of September, a Maiden Plate of 50l. for 3 yr olds, carrying a feather; four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 3lb. six yr olds, 8st. 10lb. and aged 9st.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Cholmondley's gr. c. Abram Wood, by Delpini, 3 yrs old — 1 3 1
Mr. Tatton's b. c. Delamere, 3 yrs old — 2 1 2
Mr. Barlow's b. c. Roderick, 3 yrs old — 5 2 3
Mr. Scott's br. g. Vengeance, by Critic, 5 yrs old — 3 dr
Sir W. W. Wynne's b. c. Broken-legg'd Taffy, 4 yrs old — 4 dr
Mr. J. Lloyd's b. f. Miss Patty, by King Fergus, 4 yrs old — 6 dis

Sweepstakes of 25gs each, for three yr olds, 7st. and four yr olds, 8st. 3lb. Fillies allowed 3lb.—two miles. (4 subscribers.)

Mr. Brereton's b. c. King Bladud, by Fortunio, 4 yrs old 1
Mr. Cosen's b. c. Rattoon, 4 yrs old — — 2
Ld Donegall's c. Don Quixote, 3 yrs old — 3

On Wednesday the 21st, no race, there being only two horses entered, and one of them being drawn.

On Thursday the 22d, 50l. for three yr olds, 7st, 7lb. and four yr olds, 8st. 7lb. The winner of one plate carrying 3lb. of two, 5lb. and of three, 7lb. extra—heats twice round.

Mr. Brereton's King Bladud, 4 yrs old — — 1 1
Mr. Richardson's b. c. by Yong Marske, 4 yrs old 2 2

The Member's Purse (not run for on Wednesday) was run for on this day, by Burgess's horses, and won at two heats, by

Mr. R. Hill's b. h. by Tommy, beating five others.

At LEICESTER.

ON Wednesday, September the 21st. 50l. for all ages;—2 mile heats.

Ld Sondes's b. f. Doubtful, by Pot8o's, 3 yrs old, 7st. 2lb. — 1 1
Sir J. Leicester's b. h. Fergulus, 5 yrs old, 9st. 4lb. 6 2
Mr. Smith, Barry's b. f. Miss in her Teens, 4 yrs old, 8st. 4lb. — 5 3
M.. Day's b. c. Royal Oak, 3 yrs old, 7st — 3 4
Mr. Lockley's b. f. Queen Charlotte, 4 yrs old, 8st. 6lb. — — 2 5
Mr. Skeffington's b. c. by Highflyer, 3 yrs old, 6st. 12lb. — d

On Thursday the 22d, 50l. for all ages;—4-mile heats.

Ld Sonde's b. c. Yeoman, by Highflyer, 4 yrs old, 7st. 5lb. — 1 1
Mr. Tatton's b. h. Patriot, 6 yrs old, 8st 13lb. 2 2

At AYR, SCOTLAND.

ON Tuesday, September the 27th. Sweepstakes of 100gs, for three yr olds:—two miles.

Ld Cas-

Ld Caffillis's b. f. by Garrick 1
Col. Hamilton's ch. c. Mafter Robert — — 2
Major M'Queen's b. c. by Tandem — — 3

A purfe of 50l. for all ages; 4-mile heats.

Ld Caffillis's b. c. 4 yrs old 1 1
Mr. Nalton's b. f. Trifle, 4 yrs old —— 2 2

Wednefday, 50l. for all ages; 4-mile heats.

Ld Caffillis's b. f. Clementina, 3 yrs old — 1 1
Mr. Nalton's b. f. Trifle, 4 yrs old — — 2 2

Thurfday the Hunter's Stakes of 120gs.

Mr Ofwald's gr. h. Chucklehead — — 1 1
Mr. Baillis's bl. h. Black Cock —— 2 2
Mr. Cathcart's Sportfman 3 3
Mr. Maule's Topfman dif

Friday, Ld Eglintoune's b. f. Clementina, walked over the courfe for the ladies 50l.

Mr. Maule's br. h. Caledonian, beat Col. Maxwell ch. h. Briton, for the 12ft. each, 50gs.

At NORTHAMPTON.

ON Tuefday, September the 27th 50l. for three yr olds;—heats, about a mile and half each.

Ld Sondes's b. f. Doubtful, by Pot8o's, 8ft. 7lb. 1 1
Mr. Lord's ch. c. George, 8ft. 5lb. —— 2 2
Mr. Lovefay's b. f. 8ft 3 3
Mr. March's gr. c. Almanza, 8ft 2lb. — 6 4
Mr. Lade's b. c. 8ft. 2lb. 5 5
Dr. J. Willis's bl. c. Charcoal, 8ft. 5lb. —— 4 dr

On Wednefday the 28th, 50l. for all ages;—4-mile heats.

D. of Grafton's b. m. Minion, by Juftice, 5 yrs old, 8ft. 4lb 3 1 1
Ld Sondes's b. c. Yeoman, 4 yrs old, 8ft. 1lb. 1 2 2
Mr. Tatton's b h. Patriot, 6 yrs old, 9ft. 3lb. 2 3 3

At DONCASTER.

ON Tuefday, September the 27th, the St. Leger Stakes of 25gs each, for three year old colts, 8ft. 2lb. and fillies, 8ft.—two miles. (15 Subfcribers.)

Mr. Cookfon's b. c. Ambrofio, by Sir Peter Teazel out of Tulip — — 1
Mr. G. Crompton's b. c. Cardinal — — 2
Mr. Peirfe's b. c. Rofolio. 3
Sir H. V. Tempeft's b. c. Orphan — — 4
Sir T. Gafcoigne's gr. c. by Delpini — — 5
Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Harry Rowe — — 6
Ld Fitzwilliam's b. f. by Sir Peter Teazle — 7

5 to 4 on Ambrofio agft the field.

Fifty pounds for three yr olds, 5ft. 2lb. four yr olds, 7ft. 5lb. five yr olds, 8ft. 3lb. fix yr olds, 8ft. 11lb. and aged, 9ft. Maiden horfes, &c. allowed 3lb.—4-mile heats.

Mr. Fletcher's ch. h. Trimbufh, by Young Morwick, 5 yrs old 3 1 1
Mr. Sitwell's b. h. Moorcock, 5 yrs old 2 2 2
Sir H. V. Tempeft's Governor, 4 yrs old 1 3 dr

On Wednefday the 28th, the firft year of the renewed Doncafter Stakes of 10gs each, with 20gs added

added by the Corporation of Doncaster, for any horse, &c. bona fide the property of a subscriber, or his declared Confederats: three yr olds, 6st. four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. six yr olds, and aged, 8st. 10lb. four miles. (10 Subscribers.)

Mr. Wilson's b. m. Eliza, by Highflyer, 5 yrs old 1
Sir H. V. Tempest's Orphan, 3 yrs old — 2
Mr. Wentworth's b. g. Curranto, 5 yrs old — 3

3 and 4 to 1 on Eliza.

The Gold Cup, value 100gs for three yr olds, 5st. 10lb. four yr olds 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 3lb. six yr olds, 8st. 12lb. and aged 9st. The winner of any of the three Subscription plates at York, this year, carrying 4lb. extra.—four miles.

Sir H. V. Tempest's b. c. Hambletonian, 4 yrs old. 4lb. extra.) —— 1
Mr. Millbank's c. Sober Simon, 4 yrs old — 2
Mr. Cookson's b. c. Ambrosio, 3 yrs old — — 3
Mr. Wentworth's Prince Charles, by Highflyer, out of Mopsqueezer, 4 yrs old — 4
Mr. Concannon's ch. f. Zemire, 3 yrs old — — 5
Mr. Wilson's b. m. Eliza, 5 yrs old —— —— 6

Even betting on Hambletonian.

On Thursday, September the 29th, a Sweepstakes of 20gs each, with 20gs.added by the Corporation of Doncaster, for three yr old fillies, 8st. two miles. (6 Subscribers.)

Mr. Dodson's b. f. by Drone, dam by Chatsworth 1
Sir H. V. Tempest's b. f. Stately, by Drone —— 2
Ld A. Hamilton's b. f. by Javelin, out of a sister to Walnut 3
Mr. Artley's b. f. by Delpini, dam by Emilius —— 4
Col. Hamilton's bl. f. by Highflyer, out of Noisette 5

Handicap sweepstakes of 25gs each;—two miles.

Mr. Sitwell's Moorcock, by Highflyer, five yrs old, 8st. 11lb. 1
Mr. Cookson's Huby, aged, 9st. 2
Sir Charles Turner's Governor, 4 yrs old, 7st. 11lb. 3
Mr. Concannon's Zemire, 3 yrs old, 6st. 12lb. —— 4

One Hundred Pounds, in specie, for three yr olds, 7st. 5lb. and four yr olds, 8st. 7lb. Maiden colts allowed 2lb. maiden fillies, 3lb. The winner of any subscription or sweepstakes carrying 4lb. extra.—2-mile heats.

Mr. G. Crompton's b. c. Cardinal, by Delpini, 3 yrs old —— 2 1 1
Mr. Wilson's, b. c. Caustic, 4 yrs old 1 2 2
Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Prince Charles, 4 yrs old —— 3 3 3

Sir H. V. Tempest's Governor, by Ruler, 4 yrs old, 7st. 7lb. beat Mr. Concannon's Zemire, 3 yrs old, 6st. 1lb. one mile for 100gs.

NEWMARKET.

First October Meeting, 1796.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 3d.

FIFTY GUINEAS for four yr olds, carrying 7st 4lb. five yr olds, 8st. 5lb. six y. olds, 8st. 11lb. and aged, 9st. B. C.

Mr. Dolphin's br. c. Rowland, brother to Oliver, by Pot8o's, 4 yrs old —— 1

D. of Graf-

D. of Grafton's b. m. Drab, 5 yrs old, — 2
Ld Titchfield's br c. Viret, 4 yrs old, —— 3
Mr. Broadhurst's b. c. Peter Pindar, 4 yrs. —— 4
Mr. Lockley's b. f. Queen Charlotte, 4 yrs —— 5

5 to 2 agst Rowland, 2 to 1 agst Peter Pindar, 5 to 1 agst Viret, and 6 to 1 agst Drab.

Sweepstakes of 50gs each, 30gs ft. for two yr olds, the Two yr old course, (5 Subscribers)

Mr. Broadhurst's b. f. Rose, by Young Eclipse, dam by Highflyer, 7st. 10lb. — 1
Ld Abingdon's c. by Master of Arts, dam by Eclipse, 8st 7lb 2
Mr. Moore's b. f. by Escape, out of Maid of all Work's dam, 7st. 13lb. —— 3

2 to 1 on Rose.

Mr. Howorth's Frisky, by Fidget, 3 yrs old, 8st. beat Ld Clarendon's sister to Hamadryad, 2 yrs old, 6st. 5lb. Two yr old Course, 100gs.

Even betting.

Sweepstakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. D. I. (6 Subscribers)

Mr. Dawson's b. c. Hyperion, by Highflyer, 7st. 9lb. —— 1
Sir J. Shelley's b. c. Buckingham, 7st. 9lb. —— 2
Mr. Bullock's b. c. Arthur, 8st. — — 3

2 to 1 on Hyperion, 4 to 1 agst Buckingham.

Sweepstakes of 50gs. each, 40 ft. Across the Flat

Mr. Perren's b. c. Tobacco, by Balloon, 8st. 1lb. recd. ft. from Sir J. Honywood's Oateater, 8st. 3lb and Sir J. Shelley's Cub, 8st.

D. of Bedford's c. by Fidget out of Lovemore's dam, recd. ft. from Ld Sherborne's f. by Alexander, out of a sister to Trumpator, 8st. 2lb each. Across the Flat, 200gs. h. ft.

TUESDAY.

Ld Clermont's b. f. Spinetta, by Trumpator, out of Peggy, 8st. beat Mr. Wastell's f. by Pharamond, out of Tickle Toby's dam, 7st. 7lb. both 3 yrs old, B. C. 200gs.

2 to 1 on Spinetta.

Sweepstakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. by three yr old colts, 8st. 4lb. and fillies, 8st. 1lb. D. I. (6 Subscribers)

D. of Bedford's b. c. Leviathan, by Highflyer —— 1
Sir F. Standish's b. c. Didelot, by Trumpator —— —— 2

7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Leviathan.

Sweepstakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. 8st. 2lb. each, the Two yr old Course. (4 Subscribers)

Ld Clermont's bl. f. Lavinia, by Trumpator, out of Nerina, —— —— 1
Mr. Bullock's b. f. by Javelin, dam by Herod, grand dam by Blank —— —— 2

Even betting.

Sweepstakes of 200gs. each, Duke's Course.

Ld Clermont's Aimator, by Trumpator, 6 yrs old, 8st 7lb. 1
Ld Sackville's Kitt Carr, aged, 9st. — — 2
Ld Grosvenor's Druid, 6 yrs old, 8st. 2lb. —— 3

4 to 1 agst Aimator, even betting on Kitt Carr, and 2 to 1 agst Druid.

The Town Plate of 50l. for three yr old colts and fillies, 8st. 7lb. D. I.

Mr. Hallett's b. c. Stickler, by Highflyer —— 1

Mr.

Mr. Dawson's b. c. Hyperion, 2
Sir F. Standish's br. f. Parisfot, by Sir Peter, — 3
Ld Clermont's br c. Ploughator, by Trumpator, — 4
Mr. M. Wilson's ch. c. by Volunteer, dam by Herod, 5

6 to 1 agst Stickler, 6 to 4 on Hyperion, and 5 to 2 agst Parisot.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Dawson's b. c Hippopotamus, by King Fergus, 8st. 7lb. beat Mr. Treves's b. f. Modestina, by Fidget, 8st. both three yrs old, across the Flat, 50gs.

4 to 1 on Hippopotamus.

Ld Clermont's Paynator, by Trumpator, 5 yrs old, 8st. 7lb. beat Ld Sackville's Chearful, 3 yrs old, 6st. B. C. 100gs.

5 to 2 on Paynator.

Sweepstakes of 20gs. each. Two yr old Course.

Sir J Honywood's Louisa, by Javelin, two yrs old, 7st. 3lb. — — — 1
Sir C. Bunbury's Cedar, three yrs old, 8st. 3lb. —— 2
Mr. Dawson's Hippopotamus, three yrs old 8st 10lb 3

Even betting on Hippopotamus, 5 to 4 agst Louisa, and 4 to 1 agst Cedar.

Mr. Howorth's Frisky, by Fidget, 8st recd 35gs from Ld Clarendon's Hamadryad, 7st. 9lb. R. M. 100gs. h. ft

THURSDAY.

The King's Plate of 100gs. for horses, &c not more than 6 yrs old, 12st. R. C.

Mr. Durand's br. m. Hermione, by Sir Peter Teazle, five yrs old, — — 1
Mr. Delme's b. h. Gabriel, 2

7 to 4 on Gabriel.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Moore's f. by Escape, out of Maid of all Work's dam, 8st. beat Mr. Watson's c. by Falcon, 8st. 3lb. Two yr old Course, 100gs.

Sweepstakes of 200gs. each, h. ft. for three yr old colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies, 8st. Across the Flat. (9 Subscribers.)

Ld Darlington's b. c. Tally-ho! by Highflyer, out of Myrtle 1
Ld Grosvenor's b. c. by Meteor, out of Flyer, —— 2
Mr. Bullock's ch. c. Hanger, by Javelin, —— —— 3
Ld Clermont's ch. c. by Trumpator, out of Nerina, — 4
Mr. Wilson's b. c. brother to Whiskey, — — 5

9 to 2 agst Tally-ho! 5 to 2 agst Hanger, and 2 to 1 agst Ld. Grosvenor's colt.

Ld Clermont's ch. c. Spoliator, by Trumpator, 3 yrs old, 7st. 6lb. beat Sir J. Shelley's Cub, 4 yrs old, 8st. D. I. 200gs.

7 to 4 on Spoliator.

Sir. J. Shelley's Cub, agst Ld Clermont's Spoliator, 8st. each, D. I. 200gs.—was off by consent.

Second October Meeting, 1796.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th.

Sir J. Honeywood's b. f. Miss Whip, sister to Viret, by Volunteer, 8st. 7lb. beat Mr. Durand's b. f. Kitty Cut-a-dash, 8st. R. M. 200gs.——4 to 1 on Miss Whip.

Mr. Neale's br. c Trumpeter, by Trumpator, 8st. 2lb. beat Ld Sackville's ch. c. Cheerful, 7st. 3lb.

3lb. both 3 yrs old, Clermont's Course, 100gs.

5 to 4 on Cheerful.

Fifty Pounds for two yr old colts. carrying 8st. 2lb. fillies, 8st. Two yr old Course.

Sir J. Honywood's b. f. Louisa by Javelin, —— 1
Ld Grosvenor's b. f. by Meteor, out of Fairy, —— 2
Ld Clarendon's b. f. sister to Hamadryad, —— —— 3
Mr. Hamond's b. c. Emigrant, by Escape, —— —— 4
D. of Grafton's ch. f. Venom, by Woodpecker, —— 5

Mr. Casborne's b. f. Hackabout, by Escape, out of Maid of all Work's dam; Mr. Panton's br. c. by Falcon, out of Blossom; and Mr. Durand's br. c. Coiner, by Saltram, also started, but the Judge could place only the first five.

7 to 4 on Emigrant, 4 to 1 agst Louisa, and 7 to 1 agst Venom.

Sweepstakes of 200gs. each, h. ft. by three yr old colts, carrying 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. D. I.

D. of Grafton's br. f. Rattle, by Trumpator, out of Fancy, 1
D. of Bedford's b. c. Leviathan, by Highflyer, — 2
D. of Bedford's c. by Highflyer, out of Fidget's dam; Ld Clermont's ch. c. by Trumpator, out of Nerina; and Ld Egremont's b. c. by Mercury, out of a sister to Star —— —— pd. ft.

13 to 8 on Leviathan.

Mr. Smith's br. c. Little Devil, by Dungannon, 8st. recd. ft. from Bullock's b. c. Arthur, 8st. 3lb. Across the Flat, 200gs, h. ft.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. by two yr olds, 8st. 3lb. Two yr old Course.

D. of Bedford's b. c. by Mufti, out of Busy, — — 1
Mr. Bullock's b. c. by Javelin, out of Toby's sister, — 2
Sir C. Bunbury's b. c. by Diomed, out of Fleacatcher, 3
Ld Egremont's ch. c. by Woodpecker, out of a sister to Mother Bunch, — 4
Ld Grosvenor's ch. c. by Meteor, out of Maid of the Oaks, — — — 5
Mr. Wastell's brother to Grouse, — — 6
Ld Clermont's b. c. by Trumpator, bought of Mr. Cross, pd ft.

5 to 2 against Mr. Bullock, 5 to 2 agst Ld Egremont, 4 to 1 agst the D. of Bedford, and 4 to 1 agst Sir C. Bunbury.

The Town Plate of 50l. for three yr olds, 7st. 4lb. four yr olds, 8st. 4lb. five yr olds, 8st. 11lb. six yr olds, 9st. 1lb. and aged, 9st. 4lb. Two middle miles of B. C.—With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 50gs. if demanded, &c.

Ld Clermont's br. c. Ploughator, by Trumpator, 3 yrs old, —— —— 1
Mr. Hamond's b. c. Miller, by Volunteer, 4 yrs old, — 2
Mr. Goodisson's br. f. Fantail, 3 yrs old, — — 3
Mr. Desbrow's b. h. Dancing Master, aged, — — 4
Mr. Girdler's b. c. Titsikau, by Balance, 4 yrs old, —— 5

6 to 4 agst Ploughator, and 5 to 4 agst Miller.

Sir J. Shelley's ch. c. Cub, by Fidget, 4 yrs old, beat Sir J. Honeywood's b. h. Oateater, 5 yrs old, 8st. each, D. I. 100gs.

11 to 8 on Cub.

The Main of the Prince's Stakes of 200gs. each, h. ft. 8st. 3lb. D. I.

D. of Bedford's b. c. Leviathan, by Highflyer, —— 1

Sir

Sir F. Standish's b. c. Didelot, by Trumpator, — 2
Sir F. Standish's br. c. by Sir Peter, out of Horatia, — pd. ft.

2 to 1 on Leviathan.

Sweepstakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. by two yr old fillies, carrying 8st. 2lb. Two yr old Course.

Ld Grosvenor's br. f. by Meteor, out of Olivia, recd ft. from Ld Sackville's ch. f. sister to Halbert; Ld Clermont's ch. f. by Trumpator, out of Young Doxy; and Mr. Taylor's b. f. by Magog, out of the dam of Belle.

WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. Honywood's b. f. Miss Whip, by Volunteer, 8st. 6lb. beat Ld Clermont's b. f. Spinetta, 7st. 11lb. R. M. 100gs.

11 to 10 on Miss Whip.

Mr. Perren's b. c. Tobacco, by Balloon, 8st. beat Ld Titchfield's b. c. Viret, 8st. 7lb. both 4 yrs old, R. M. 100gs.

5 to 2 on Viret.

Fifty Pounds, by two yr olds, carrying 7st. 4lb. and three yr olds, 9st. Two yr old Course. With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 200gs, if demanded, &c.

Mr. Golding's b. f. by Highflyer, out of Smallbones, 2 yrs old, — — 1
Ld Clarendon's b. f. sister to Hamadryad, 2 yrs old, — 2
Sir W. Aston's br. c. St. Vitus, by Master of Arts, 2 yrs old, — — 3
Sir C. Bunbury's ch. c. Cedar, by Diomed, 3 yrs old, 4

Mr. Adams's ch. c. by Monk, dam by Squirrel, 2 yrs old; Mr. Goodisson's ch. f. Rosetta, by Pumpkin, 2 yrs old; Mr. Hallett's ch. c. 3 yrs old; and Ld Clermont's ch. c. by Trumpator, out of Nerina, 3 yrs old, also started, but the Judge could place only the first four.

6 to 1 agst Mr Golding, 3 to 1 agst Ld Clarendon, 4 to 1 agst Cedar and 2 to 1 agst Ld Clermont.

The first class of the October Oatland Stakes, a Subscription of 30gs. each; Bunbury Mile.

Ld Clermont's br. h. Paynator, by Trumpator, 5 yrs old, 9st. 1
Mr. Durand's b. m. Hermione, by Sir Peter, 5 yrs old, 9st. 6lb. — — 2

Ld Titchfield's c. Viret, 4 yrs old, 8st. 12lb. D. of Queensbury's Pecker, 5 yrs old, 8st. 2lb. Sir F. Standish's f. Parisot, 3 yrs old, 7st. 6lb. Mr. Phillips's f. by Pot-8o's, 3 yrs old, 7st. 3lb. and Sir J. Shelley's b. c. Buckingham, 3 yrs old, 7st. also started, but the Judge could place only the first two.

6 to 4 agst Paynator, 3 to 1 agst Hermione, and 4 to 1 agst Mr. Phillips.

Sir. J. Honywood's Miss Whip, 8st. 8lb. beat Ld. Clermont's Spinetta, 7st. 11lb. both 3 yrs old, R. M. 100gs.

5 to 2 on Miss Whip.

THURSDAY.

The second class of the October Oatlands Stakes, a Subscription of 30gs. each, B. M.

Mr. Howorth's ch. c. Cub, by Fidget, 4 yrs old, 7st. 13lb. 1
Mr. J. Smith's br. c. Little Devil, by Dungannon, 3 yrs old, 7st. 10lb. — — 2
Mr. Cookson's Ambrosio, 3 yrs old, 7st. 12lb — — 3
Mr. Hallett's b. c. Stickler, 3 yrs old, 8st. — — 4

Ld Clermont's Aimator, 6 yrs old, 10st. Mr. Durand's Guildford, 4 yrs

4 yrs old, 8st. 12lb. and Sir C. Bunbury's Parrot, 5 yrs old, 7st. 2lb. also started, but the Judge could place only the first four.

3 to 1 agst Cub, 6 to 1 agst Little Devil, 7 to 1 agst Ambrosio, 5 to 1 agst Stickler, 6 to 1 agst Aimator, 7 to 1 agst Guildford, and 8 to 1 agst Parrot.

The following having declared forfeit within the time prescribed, paid only 10gs. each, which was divided between the winners of the two classes.

Ld Grosvenor's Druid, 6 yrs old, 9st. 7lb. Mr. Broadhurst's Peter Pindar, 4 yrs old, 8st. 10lb. Ld Clermont's Spoliator, 3 yrs old, 8st. and Mr. Hamond's Miller, 4 yrs old, 7st. 12lb.

Sweepstakes of 20gs. each, 8st. Two yr old Course. With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 40gs. if demanded, &c.

Sir J. Honywood's br. c. by Balloon, — — 1
Ld Clermont's b. f. by Diomed, 2
Mr. Panton's gr. f. by Escape, out of Dutchess, — 3
D. of Queensberry's b. f. by Pumpkin, out of a Tandem mare, — — 4

6 to 4 agst Sir J. Honywood, even betting on Mr. Panton.

Sir J. Shelley's ch. c. Cub by Fidget, 7st. 12lb. recd. 35gs. from Ld Clarendon's Jannette, 8st. 5lb. D. I. 100gs. h. ft.

Houghton Meeting, 1796,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

LORD Clarendon's brother to Matador, by Vertumnus, 8st. 2lb. beat Lord Sackville's sister to Halbert, 8st. Two yr. old Course, 50gs.——4 to 1 on brother to Matador.

Sir T. Wallace's b. c. Sledge, by Anvil, out of Marcella, 7st. 11lb. beat Mr. Bullock's Hanger, 8st. 2lb. Across the Flat, 200gs.

6 to 5 on Sledge.

Ld. Egremont's ch. c. Camelion, by Woodpecker, 2 yrs old, 6st. 13lb. beat Mr. Howorth's Frisky, 3 yrs old, 8st. 3lb. Two yr old Course, 100gs.——7 to 4, and 2 to 1 on Frisky.

Sir J. Honywood's b. f. Louisa, by Javelin, 2 yrs old, 7st. 12lb. beat Sir J. Shelley's Buckingham, 3 yrs old, 8st. 3lb. First half of Ab. M. 100gs.——5 to 2 on Buckingham.

The Main of the October Oatlands Stakes of 50gs. each, Bunbury Mile.

Ld Clermont's bl. h. Paynator, by Trumpator, 5 yrs old, 9st. — — 1
Sir J. Shelley's ch. c. Cub, by Fidget, four yrs old, 7st. 13lb. — — — 2
Mr. J. Smith's br. c. Little Devil, 3 yrs old, 7st. 7lb. 3

13 to 8 agst Paynator, 6 to 4 agst Cub, and 7 to 2 agst Little Devil.

D. of Bedford's b. c. Leviathan, by Highflyer, 8st. 7lb. beat Mr. Wilson's f. by Highflyer, out of a Vernon Arabian mare, 8st. D. I. 200gs.——5 to 2 on Leviathan.

Mr. Smith's br. c. Little Devil, by Dungannon, 8st. recd. 85gs. from Mr. Bullock's Arthur, 8st. 7lb. both 3 yrs old. Across the Flat, 200gs. h. ft.

Mr. Wastell's f. by Pharamond, out of Tickle Toby's dam, 7st. 13lb. recd. 20gs. from Mr. Panton's Presumption, 8st. 4lb. B. C. 100gs. h. ft.

Sweepstakes of 80gs. each, h. ft. Two yr old Course.

Mr. Bullock's br. f. by Javelin, dam by Alfred, 8st. 5lb. recd. 30gs from Sir C. Bunbury's f. by Diomed, dam by Coxcomb, 8st.—Ld Clermont's f. by Trumpator, out of Nerina, withdrew his stake.

Ld Clermont's b. h. Aimator, by Trumpator, 8st. 1lb. recd. ft. from Ld Sackville's b. h. Kitt Carr, 8st. 8lb. D. C. 200gs, h. ft.

TUESDAY.

D. of Bedford's c. by Fidget, out of Lovemore's dam, 3 yrs old, 9st. beat Ld Clermont's f. by Diomed, 2 yrs old, 7st. 7lb. Two yr old course, 25gs.

2 to 1 on the D. of Bedford.

Ld Clermont's ch. c. Spoilator, by Trumpator, 3 yrs old, beat Sir J. Honywood's Oateater, 5 yrs old, 8st. each, Clermont Course, 100gs.——11 to 5 on Spoilator.

Fifty Pounds, for two yr olds, carrying a feather; three yr olds, 7st. 5lb. four yr olds, 8st. 9lb. five yr olds, 9st. 3lb. six yr olds, 9st. 7lb. and aged, 9st. 10lb. the last three miles of B. C.——With this condition, that the winner, with his engagements, was to be sold for 300gs, if demanded, &c.

Sir J. Shelley's ch. c. Cub, by Fidget, four yrs old — 1
D. of Grafton's b. m. Drab, by Highflyer, 5 yrs old — 2
Mr. Stapleton's b. f. Susannah, 4 yrs old — 3
Mr. Addy's b. h. Exton, 5 yrs old — — 4
Mr. Dawson's b. c. Hippopotamus, three yrs old — 5

Mr. Hamond's br. c. Ploughator, 3 yrs old; Mr. O'Hara's b. h. Cymbeline, 6 yrs old; Ld Clermont's b. f. Spinetta, 3 yrs old; Mr. Goodisson's b. f. by Pumpkin, 2 yrs old; and Ld Grosvenor's b. c. by Meteor, out of Flyer, 3 yrs old; also started but the judge could only plac the first five.

3 to 1 agst Cub, 5 to 2 agst Drab, 5 to 4 on Cub and Drab agst the field.

Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. by two yr old fillies, carrying 8st. 2lb. Two yr old Course.

Mr. Bullock's b. f. by Javelin, dam by Alfred, grand dam by Engineer, bought at York. recd. ft. from Ld Grosvenor's b. f. by Meteor, out of Cypher; Mr. Taylor's gr. f. Nutmeg, by Magog, out of a sister to Tar; and 30gs from Ld Clermont's b. f. by Trumpator, out of Demirep.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 20gs each, Ab. M.—With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 50gs, if demanded, &c.

Sir J. Honywood's Oateater, by Trumpator, 8st. 7lb. — 1
Ld Clarendon's Hamadryad, 6st. 11lb. — 2
Mr. Howorth's Frisky, 7st. 5lb. — 3
Mr. Hallett's ch. c. by Volunteer, 6st. 11lb. — 4

6 to 4 agst Oateater, 2 to 1 agst Frisky, and 6 to 5 on Hamadryad.

Ld Clarendon's sister to Hamadryad, by Fidget, 8st. beat Mr. Wilson's Hackabout, 7st. 5lb. both two yrs old, Two yr old Course, 50gs.——6 to 5 on sister to Hamadryad.

A Subscription Handicap Plate of 50l. for three yr olds and upwards, Across the Flat.

Mr. Dawson's b. c. Hippopotamus, by King Fergus, 3 yrs old, 7st. 1lb. — 1
Ld Clermont's b. h. Aimator, 6 yrs old, 10st. 4lb. — 2

Sir

Sir F. Standiſh's b. f. Pariſot, 3 yrs old, 7ſt. 6lb. 3

Mr. Phillips's b. f. by Pot8o's, 3 yrs old, 7ſt. 6lb. Sir C. Bunbury's ch. c. Cedar, 3 yrs old, 6ſt. 8lb. Mr. Panton's b. h. Faunus, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 8lb. and Ld Clarendon's b. f. Hamadryad, 3 yrs old, 6ſt. 12lb. alſo ſtarted, but the judge could only place the firſt three.

2 to 1 agſt Aimator, 7 to 2 agſt Mr. Phillips's f. and 4 to 1 agſt Pariſot.

Sir H. V. Tempeſt's b. c. Hambletonian, by King Fergus, 4 yrs old, 7ſt. beat Mr. Tatton's b. h. Patriot, 6 yrs old, 8ſt. B. C. 1000gs.

2 to 1 on Hambletonian.

Mr. Smith's Little Devil, by Dungannon, 8ſt. 7lb. beat Mr. Bullock's Hanger, 8ſt. Acroſs the Flat, 200gs.——10 to 1 on Little Devil.

THURSDAY.

Ld Clermont's b. f. Spinetta, by Trumpator, 8ſt. 3lb. beat Mr. Howorth's Friſky, 8ſt. Two yr old Courſe, 50gs.

3 to 1 on Spinetta.

Sweepſtakes of 100gs each, D. C.

Ld Sackville's ch. c. Chearful, by Alexander, 3 yrs old, 5ſt. 13lb. — 1

Mr. Hallett's Stickler, by Highflyer, three yrs old, 7ſt. 3lb —— 2

Ld Clermont's Paynator, 5 yrs old, 8ſt. 12lb. — 3

6 to 5 agſt Paynator, 23 to 10 agſt Stickler, and 4 to 1 agſt Chearful.

Mr. Smith's Little Devil, 8ſt. 4lb. beat Mr. Bullock's Pot8o's f. 7ſt. 4lb. both three yrs old, Ab. M. 50gs.

5 and 6 to 4 on Little Devil.

FRIDAY.

Ld Clermont's b. f. by Diomed, beat the D. of Queenſberry's ch. c. Piccinino, 7ſt. 7lb. each, Two yr old Courſe, 20gs.—With this condition, that the winner was to be ſold for 50gs, if demanded, &c.

5 to 2 on Piccinino.

SATURDAY.

D. of Bedford's b. c. Leviathan, by Highflyer, recd. ft. from Sir F. Standiſh's c. Didelot, by Trumpator, 8ſt. each. Acroſs the Flat, 300gs, h. ft.

At BOROUGHBRIDGE.

ON Wedneſday, October the 5th, 50l. given by the Members, for three yr olds, 6ſt. four yr olds, 7ſt. 8lb. and five yr olds, 8ſt. 4lb.—3-mile heats.

Ld A. Hamilton's ch. c. by Mercury, 3 yrs old, —	1	1
Sir C. Turner's De Baſh, 4 yrs old, — — —	4	2
Mr. Hardy's ro. m. by Sir Peter Teazle, 5 yrs old,	3	3
Mr. G. Crompton's Tygreſs 3 yrs old, — —	2	4
Mr. Robinſon's Fencer, 3 yrs old, — — —	5	5

A Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, for three yr old colts, 8ſt. and fillies, 7ſt. 12lb.—two miles. (7 Subſcribers)

Mr. G. Crompton's Dolphin, by Pharamond, — walked over.

On Thurſday the 6th, 50l. for three yr old colts, 8ſt. fillies 7ſt. 12lb. A winner of one 50l. carrying 3lb. of a Sweepſtakes, 4lb. extra.—2-mile heats.

Sir T. Gaſcoigne's ch. f. by Delpini, 8ſt. 1lb.	4	1	1
Mr. G. Crompton's Dolphin, 8ſt. 4lb. — —	1	2	2

 Sir

Sir H. V. Tempest's Durham, by Drone, 8st. 3 3 3
Mr. T. Hutchinson's f. Stately, 8st. 2lb. — 2 4 4

On Friday the 6th, the Handicap Plate was not run for, for want of horses.

At ENFIELD.

ON Wednesday the 12th of October, 50l. for three and four yr olds, wt. for age and qualifications;—2¼ mile heats. With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 120gs. if demanded, &c.

Mr. Hamond's b. c. Miller, by Volunteer, 4 yrs old, 8st. 1lb. 3 1 1
Sir C. Bunbury's ch. c. Cedar, 3 yrs old, 6st. 9lb. — — 1 2 2
Mr. Barlow's b. c. Roderick, by Ruler, 3 yrs old, 6st. 9lb. — — 2 5 3
Mr. Day's b. c. Fanlight, 4 yrs old, 8st. 9lb. 5 4 4
Mr. Dockery's br. c. Balance, 4 yrs old, 8st. 6lb. 6 6 5
Mr. Townsend's ch. c. Trifle, 4 yrs old, 8st. 6lb. 4 3 dr
Ld Egremont's b. f. Certhia, 3 yrs old, 7st. dis
Mr. Dilly's b. f. Madame Cordé, 3 yrs old, 6st. 12lb. — dis
Mr. Parker's br. f. by Noble, 3 yrs old, 7st. dis

The last three fillies ran on the wrong side of the post.

Certhia the favourite.

On Thursday the 13th, a Sweepstakes of 5gs. each, by horses, &c. that had not won Plate or Sweepstakes in 1795 or 1796; wt. 12st. 4-mile heats.

Mr. Jones's b. h. Hazard, 1 1
Mr. Spencer's b. g. Cricketer 2 2
Mr. Dockery's b. h. Buccaneer, — — — 3 3
Mr. Peverell's ch. m. Miss Wicked, — — dis
Mr. Cave's gr. g. Blue Cap, dis

On Friday the 14th, 50l. wt. for age, &c. 4-mile heats. With this condition, that the winner was to be sold for 120gs. if demanded &c.

Mr. Goodisson's b. f. Fantail, by Fidget, 3 yrs old, 5st. 8lb. — — 1 1
Mr. Baley's ro. h. Confederacy, 5 yrs old, 8st. 11lb. 3 2
Mr. Golding's ch. c. Old Port, 4 yrs old, 7st. 1lb. 5 3
Mr. Bott's b. f. Totterella, 4 yrs old, 7st. 9lb. — 4 4
Mr. Heathcote's ch. m. Petite. 6 yrs old, 8st. 3lb. 2 dr
Mr. Dokery's ch. m. Dairy Maid, 6 yrs old, 8st. 5lb. dis
Mr. Dilly's b. f. Madame Cordé, 3 yrs old, 5st. 2lb. (ran on the wrong side of the post) — — dis

Confederacy the favourite.

At NORTHALLERTON.

ON Thursday, October the 13th, a Maiden Plate of 50l for three yr olds, 7st. 10lb. and four yr olds, 8st. 6lb.——2-mile heats.

Mr. Robinson's b. c. Belle-vue, 3 yrs old 1 2 1
Mr. Hutchinson's br. c. Royal George, 4 yrs old — 4 1 2
Mr. Hutton's b. c. Marskball, 3 yrs — 3 3 dis
Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Tarquin, 4 yrs old 2 4 dr

On Friday the 14th, 50l. given by the members, for three yr olds, 6st. 7lb. four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 4lb. six yr olds, 8st. 10lb.

10lb. and aged, 8st. 12lb. A winner of one fifty since the first of March last, carrying 3lb. extra.—3-mile heats.

Mr. Mangle's b. c. 3 yrs old — —	1	1
Mr. Farrer's ch. c. Greenberry, 4 yrs —	4	2
Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Tarquin, 4 yrs —	3	3
Sir C. Turner's b. c. De Bash, 4 yrs old (1 plate)	2	dr

On Saturday the 15th, an elegant Silver Cup, warranted to be of the value of 50l. or upwards, for three yr olds, 6st. 7lb. four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 4lb. six yr olds, 8st. 10lb. and aged, 8st. 12lb. A winner of one fifty, since the first of March last, carrying 3lb. extra, of two or more, 5lb. A winner of a 100l. plate to be deemed two fifties.—4-mile heats.

Sir H. V. Tempest's b. c. Pleader, by Volunteer, 4 yrs (2 plates)	4	1	1
Sir T. Gascoigne's ch. f. Golden Locks, 3 yrs old (2 plates)	1	2	2
Mr. Hutchinson's br. c. Royal George, 4 yrs old —	3	3	3
Ld A. Hamilton's ch. c. 3 yrs old, (2 plates)	2	4	4

At BATH.

ON Tuesday the 18th of October, for the Town Plate, only one horse entered;

Mr. Brereton's King Bladud.

On Wednesday, for the Ladies' Plate, the like;

Mr. Brereton's Doricles.

No other horses being entered, Mr. Brereton received 10gs each, and the remainder of the plates reserved for next year.

For the Cup.

Mr. Brereton's King Bladud, by Fortunio walked over.

At STAFFORD.

ON Tuesday the 18th of October, the Town Purse of 50l. —4-mile heats.

Ld Stamford's ch. c. by Dungannon, 3 yrs old, 6st. 2lb. (1 plate)	1	1
Mr. Cholmondeley's gr. c. brother to Kilton, 3 yrs old, 6st. 2lb. (1 plate)	2	2
Mr. Knight's b. f. by Rockingham, dam by Eclipse, 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (1 plate) —	3	3

On Wednesday the 19th, a Purse of 50l. given by Edward Monckton and Thomas Sheridan, Esqrs.—heats, twice round.

Mr. Cosens's b. c. Rattoon, by Highflyer, 4 yrs old, 8st. 9lb. (1 plate)	1	1
Mr. Cholmondeley's gr. c. brother to Kilton, 3 yrs old, 7st. 6lb.	2	dr
Mr. Saunders's b. c. brother to King David, 4 yrs old, 8st. 9lb. —	3	dr

On Thursday the 20th, 50l. given by the members for the Borough. —4-mile heats.

Mr. Brooke's b. h. Kilton, 5 yrs old, 8st. 6lb. being entered alone, recd. 10gs—the plate was afterwards run for as follows:

Mr. Cosens's b. h. Rattoon, 4 yrs old, 7st 6lb	1	1
Sir J. Leicester's b. h. Fergulus, 5 yrs old, 8st 6lb. (1 plate) —	3	2
Mr. Bayley's ro. h. Confederacy, 5 yrs old, 8st. 6lb. —	2	3

A Sweep-

A Sweepstakes of 5gs each;—— heats, twice round. (6 subscribers.)

Was won at three heats, by Mr. Keen's br. h. Cripple, aged, 10st. 4lb. beating 4 others.

At DUMFRIES.

ON Monday the 17th of October, 50l. from the Dumfries and Galloway Hunt, for four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 5lb. six yr olds, 8st. 12lb. and aged, 9st. The winner of one plate this year, carrying 3lb. of two, 6lb. extra. Maiden colts allowed 2lb. maiden fillies, 3lb.—4-mile heats.

Lord Darlington's St. George, by Highflyer, aged —	1	1
Ld A. Hamilton's gr. c. by Volunteer, 4 yrs old	2	2

Mr. Oswald's gr. h. Chucklehead, beat Capt. Baillie's gr. h. at two heats, a match for 50gs.

On Tuesday the 18th, 50l. for three yr olds, 7st. 7lb. and four yr olds, 8st. 5lb. The winner of one plate this year, carrying 3lb. of two, 5lb. extra.—2-mile heats.

Sir H. Williamson's b. c. Bangtail, by Highflyer, 4 yrs old —	1	1
Ld Cassillis's Clementina	4	2
Ld Darlington's b. c. Albourne, 4 yrs	2	3
Mr. Barnett's b. f. Trial	3	4

On Wednesday the 19th, 50l. on the same conditions as Monday's plate.

Sir H. Williamson's Bangtail, 4 yrs old	1	1
Ld Darlington's St. George, aged	2	2

On Thursday the 20th, his Majesty's Plate of 100gs, given to the Caledonian Hunt, free for any horse, &c. carrying 12st.—4-mile heats.

Sir W. Gerard's b. h. Chariot, by Highflyer, aged	1	1
Mr. Baker's b. h. Screveton, 6 yrs old	2	2

On Friday the 21st, 50gs, for Scotch-bred hunters.

Mr. Kinnaird's ch. g. Favorite —	1	1
Mr. Hunter's b. g.	2	dr

On Saturday the 22d, 50gs, for actual hunters.

Mr. Baird's Trimmer, by Young Marske	1	1
Mr. Oswald's gr. h. Chucklehead —	2	dr

At HOLYWELL HUNT.

ON Thursday, October the 20th, 50l. for all ages.

Mr. Boates's Pigeon-pie	1	1
Mr. Lloyd's b. h. Hunter	2	dr

A Sweepstakes of 15gs each. (3 subscribers.)

Mr. L. Lloyd's Cimon, by Young Marske —	1
Sir W. Wynn's True Blue	2
Mr. Williams's b. h. Æther	3

A Sweepstakes of 5gs each. (5 subscribers.)

Sir W. W. Wynn's ch. h.	1
Mr. Lloyd's b. h. Hunter	2

Saturday, Sir W. W. Wynne's ch. h. beat Mr. Boates's Pigeon-pie.

At CARLISLE.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October, a Maiden Plate of 50l. given by the Earl of Carlisle, for three yr olds, 6st. 3lb. four yr olds, 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 4lb., six yr olds, and aged, 8st. 10lb. Mares and

and geldings allowed 2lb.—4-mile heats.

Col. Hamilton's ch. c. Maſter Robert, by King Fergus, 3 yrs	6	3	1	1
Ld Darlington's b. h. Albourne, 4 yrs old	1	4	3	2
Mr. Walton's b. f. Farewell, 4 yrs old	5	1	4	3
Sir H. V. Tempeſt's b. c. Orphan, 3 yrs old	2	2	5	
Mr. Farrer's ch. c. Greenberry, by King Fergus, 4 yrs old	4	5	2	
Mr. Hutton's b. c. Maſk Ball, 3 yrs old	3	6	dis	

On Thurſday the 27th, 50l. given by J. C. Curwen, Eſq. and Sir F. Vane, Bart. (Members for Carliſle,) for colts and fillies that never won more than 50l. in match, plate, or ſweepſtakes; three yr olds carrying 7ſt. 5lb. four yr olds, 8ſt. 3lb. A winner of 50l. in the preſent year, carrying 3lb. extra. Fillies allowed 2lb. —2-mile heats.

Mr. Artley's b. f. Dido, by Delpini, 3 yrs old, (1 plate) —	8	1	1
Mr. Barnard's b. f. Roſemary, 3 yrs	1	2	2
Mr. Brownleſs's b. c. by Drone, 4 yrs old	6	5	4
Sir H. Williamſon's b. c. Smalaker, 3 yrs old	3	7	5
Mr. Ridley's b. f. Lydia, 3 yrs old	7	6	3
Mr. Lucock's b. f. Mary Gray, by Ruler, 4 yrs old (1 plate)	2	8	6
Mr. Farrer's ch. c. Greenberry, 4 yrs old	4	3	dr
Col. Hamilton's ch. c. 3 yrs old —	5	4	dr

On Saturday the 29th, 50l. given by the members of the Cumberland Hunt, &c. &c. for all ages.—4-mile heats.

Sir H. Williamſon's b. c. Bangtail, by Highflyer, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 2lb.	2	1	1
Sir H. V. Tempeſt's b. c. Pleader, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. 2lb. —	1	2	2

At TARPORLEY HUNT.

On Thurſday, November the 3d, a Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, for horſes, &c. carrying 12ſt. each.——2-mile heats.

Ld Grey's b. g. Telegraph, by Sir Peter Teazle, 4 yrs old —	1	1
Mr. Crewe's b. g. Bonafide ——	2	2
Mr. J. Egerton's b. h. Hazard, 6 yrs	4	3
Mr. Tatton's b. h. Favourite — —	3	4
Mr. H. A. Leiceſter's ch. g. Marrow-bones, aged	5	5

Mr. T. Cholmondeley's ch. h. Diver, 9ſt. 9lb. beat Sir W. W. Wynn's Glaucus, 11ſt. 2lb. for 50gs, three miles.

Mr. *T. L. Brooke's Udolpho*, 8ſt. beat Mr. T. Cholmondeley's Diver, 9ſt. 2lb. for 50gs, four miles.

Mr. C. Cholmondeley's ——, beat Mr. T. L. Brooke's ——, one mile, for 100gs.

RACES TO COME.

CANTERBURY.

Sweepſtakes for Two Years, 1797 *and* 1798.

For three yr olds, 10gs each, (play or pay,) to carry 8ſt. 2lb. Fillies allowed 2lb —one 2-mile heat. To be run for on Barham Downs, on Tueſday in the race-week. The horſes to be named to Mr. Henry Croſoer,

Crosoer, Bridge, near Canterbury, on or before the first day of March 1797 and 1798. To be closed the first of January. Six subscribers, or no race.—The money to be paid before starting, or double afterwards.

Ld Sondes
Sir J. Honywood
Sir W. Geary
J. Montresor, Esq.
J. E. Maddock, Esq.
Mr. Harris
Mr. H. Crosoer.

NOTTINGHAM.

1797.

August 11, 1796.

A Subscription of 20gs each, for three yr olds, to be run over Nottingham Course, on Thursday in the next race-week. Colts to carry 8st. fillies, 7st. 12lb.—one 2-mile heat. Five subscribers, or no race. This subscription to be closed, and the horses named to Mr. Dear, clerk of the race, on or before the first day of January, 1797.

H. Vane Tempest
J. Bettison.

BATH, 1797,

Will be the second Week after Whitsuntide.

FIRST day.—A Maiden Plate.—Same day.—A Sweepstakes of 15gs each, p. p. for three yr olds; colts, 8st. 3lb. fillies. 8st.—two miles. To name to the clerk of the course, on or before Christmas-day next. No race, unless four subscribers, and the money to be paid at the time of naming.

Mr. W. A. Nesbitt's Cumberhzepha.—Paid 15gs.

Second Day.—A Plate for three and four yr olds; three yr olds to carry 7st. four yr olds, 8st. 5lb.—two-mile heats.

Same day.—The last year of the Bath Cup, a subscription of 10gs each, to be laid out in the purchase of a gilt silver cup, value 100gs, and the remainder in specie; four yr olds to carry 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 7lb. six yr olds, 9st. 1lb. and aged, 9st. 8lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb.—four miles.

The horses to be named to Mr. Weatherby, in London, or the clerk of the course, on or before the first of January. Stakes to be paid to the clerk of the course before running, or not entitled to the stakes, although a winner.

Mr. Dundas
Mr. Pickering
Mr. Brereton
Mr. Harris
Mr. Dolphin
Ld Oxford
Mr. Gore Langton
Mr. Palmer
Mr. Hurst
Mr. Chichester
Mr. Croke.

Third Day.—A Plate for all ages.

Same day.—A Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for horses that never won or received forfeit, previous to the time of naming, carrying 12st. each;—one 2-mile heat. To name, and the stakes paid on or before the first day of January, 1797; and no race unless five subscribers.

CHESTERFIELD.

1797.

A Sweepstakes of 10gs each for hunters, carrying 12st.—one 4-mile heat, over Chesterfield

field Course, bona fide the property of a subscriber, and never to have had a sweat, or been in training previous to the first day of April, 1797; first race day.

To be named on or before the first of April, 1797, to Mr. Massey, clerk of the course. Five subscribers, or no race.

Certificates of the breed and qualifications to be produced, if required, before starting.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Sitwell Sitwell	J. Hall
Hurt Sitwell	S. Pole
E. M. Mundy	J. Lockley
C. H. Rhodes	

EGHAM, 1797.

FIRST DAY.——The Magna Charta Stakes of 20gs each, for three yr old colts to carry 8st. 3lb. fillies, 8st.—the New Mile. The winner of the Derby or Oak Stakes, to carry 4lb. extra. To close the first day of January, 1797. The horses to be named on or before that day, to Stephen Sims, clerk of the course, at Egham.

Same day, a Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for hunters, that never won before the day of naming, to carry 10st. each. The winner of one plate or sweepstakes to carry 3lb. of two, 5lb. and the winner of the King's plate at Ascot Heath, an additional 7lb. To close the first day of March, 1797; horses to be named to the clerk of the course. One 4-mile heat.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

SECOND DAY.—A Sweepstakes of 20gs each, for two yr olds, the last half of the New Mile; colts, 8st. fillies, 7st. 11lb. The winner of the Woodcot Stakes, to carry 4lb. extra; to close the first day of January, 1797. Horses to be named on or before that day, to the clerk of the course.

Same day, a Sweepstakes of 15gs each, for all ages; three miles, to start at the New Mile Post. Mares to be allowed 2lb. four yr olds to carry 7st. 13lb. five yr olds, 8st. 8lb. six yr olds, 8st. 12lb. and aged, 9st. To close the first day of January, 1797. Horses to be named to the clerk of the course.

THIRD DAY.—A Sweepstakes of 20gs each, for three and four yr olds; three yr olds, to carry 7st. 7lb. four yr olds, 8st. 12lb. fillies to be allowed 3lb.—two miles. The winner of the Derby, Oaks, or Magna Charta Stakes, in 1797, to carry 4lb. extra. To close the first day of January, 1797. Horses to be named on or before that day to the clerk of the course.

Same day, a Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for hunters, that never won before the day of naming; four yr olds, 8st. 13lb. five yr olds, 9st. 9lb. six yr olds, and aged, 10st. Mares to be allowed 2lb. The winner of one plate or sweepstakes to carry 3lb. and the winner of the King's Plate at Ascot Heath, to carry 5lb. extra. To close the first day of March, 1797. Horses to be named on or before that day, to the clerk of the course.—one 4-mile heat.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

STEWARDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.
Captain Clerk.

ABINGDON, 1797.

SECOND DAY.—A Subscription of 5gs each, p. p.—the best of three 2-mile heats, for bona fide real hunters; five yr olds to carry 11st. 7lb. and six yr olds, and aged,

aged, 12ſt. each, and to be the property of the ſubſcribers at the time of naming. To produce a certificate at the time of naming, from the owner of the hounds with whom ſuch horſe was hunted. To be cloſed on the firſt day of May, 1797. The horſes to be named to the clerk of the courſe, at Abingdon, on or before the firſt day of May, 1797. The ſubſcription to be paid at the time of naming.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

C. Dundas, Eſq.
C. Greene, Eſq.
P. Loveden, Eſq.
Phil. Gill, Eſq.
Francis S. Stead, Eſq.
Ferd. Bullock, Eſq.
John Corrie, Eſq.
Sir W. Johnſton, Bt.

LICHFIELD RACES, 1797,

Will be on the ſecond Tueſday in September.

FIRST DAY.—A Sweepſtakes of 25gs each, for three yr old colts, 8ſt. and fillies, 7ſt. 11lb.—two miles. Five ſubſcribers, or no race, p. p.

W. Tatton
Talbot

SECOND DAY.—A Speepſtakes of 20gs each, for horſes, &c. the property of ſubſcribers, at the time of naming (bona fide) that have never had a ſweat, or been trained for match, plate, or ſweepſtakes, before the firſt day of May, 1797, and have been regularly hunted the preceding ſeaſon, a certificate whereof is to be produced, if required, from the owner of the hounds with which they have hunted; to carry 12ſt. each.—One 4-mile heat, p. p.

It is underſtood, that horſes, &c. by being ſhewn upon the field two or three times in the ſeaſon, are not qualified; on the contrary, they muſt have been regularly hunted, as the certificate muſt poſitively affirm. Five ſubſcribers, or no race.

Bell Lloyd
Thomas Anſon
Thomas Maſon.

Same day, a Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, to be run for by ponies, not more than thirteen hands high each.—the beſt of three 2-mile heats; aged, to carry 6ſt. 1lb. all under that age, 6ſt. p. p.

Thomas Maſon
Joſeph Richardſon

LAST DAY.—A Sweepſtakes of 15gs each, for all ages,—two miles; three yr olds, 7ſt. four yr olds, 8ſt. five yr olds, 8ſt. 10lb. ſix yr olds, and aged, 9ſt. 4lb. Five ſubſcribers, or no race.

Talbot
Wm. Tatton
Thos. Langford Brooke
Joſeph Richardſon.

Theſe ſeveral ſubſcriptions will remain open until the firſt day of March, 1797, and the nominations to each of them muſt be made on or before that day, to George Hand, Eſq. Lichfield.

STEWARDS.

Ld Spencer Chicheſter
Sir Robert Williams, Bt.

STAFFORD RACES, 1797,

Will be in October next, the Particulars of which will be given in due time;

AND for the firſt day, will be a Sweepſtakes of 5gs each, p. p. to be run for the firſt day of Stafford Races, 1797, by horſes, to be regularly hunted this ſeaſon, with fox-hounds, (a certificate of which is to be produced at the time of

of entrance, if required). The horſes never to have ſtarted for a match, plate, or ſweepſtakes, of the value of 50l. to be bona fide the property of ſubſcribers, at the time of naming; to be handicapped on the firſt day of the race, before ſtarting, by a perſon appointed by the ſtewards; and to be named to the clerk of the courſe, before the firſt day of May, 1797.—The pedigree, age, qualifications, and performances of the horſes, to be declared at the time of entrance. Subſcriptions to be paid before ſtarting to the ſtewards, or double afterwards.—The beſt of three heats, twice round the courſe.

T. Sheridan	T. Eld
W. Horton	S. Swiney
W. Keen	T. Ferneyhough
I. Wright	C. Cholmondeley

And for the ſecond day, will be a Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, p. p. to be run the ſecond day of Stafford Races, 1797, by horſes, bona fide the property of ſubſcribers, at the time of naming, that have regularly hunted the enſuing ſeaſon, as muſt be certified by the maſter of the hounds. The horſes never to have been in training, or had a ſweat, or won match, plate, or ſweepſtakes, before the firſt day of May, 1797, at which time this ſweepſtakes to cloſe, and the horſes to be named on or before that day, to Mr. Stringer, clerk of the courſe, and the ſubſcription to be paid to the ſtewards before ſtarting, or double afterwards. Six ſubſcribers, or no race.—The beſt of three heats, twice round the courſe, carrying 12ſt. each.

E. Monckton, jun.
G. Pigot
C. Cholmondeley
G. Pigot, jun.
T. Sheridan.

STEWARDS.
S. Swiney, Eſq.
W. Horton, Eſq.

ASCOT HEATH, 1797.

FIRST DAY.—A Sweepſtakes of 15gs each, for all ages;—one 4-mile heat;—four yr olds to carry 7ſt. five yr olds, 8ſt. 1lb. ſix yr olds, 8ſt. 9lb. and aged, 8ſt. 12lb. Mares and geldings to be allowed 3lb. To be at leaſt four ſubſcribers, or no race.

SECOND DAY.—A Sweepſtakes of 20gs each, for three yr old colts, to carry 8ſt. 4lb. and fillies, 8ſt.—the New Mile. The winners of the Derby and Oak Stakes to carry 5lb. extra.—Four ſubſcribers, or no race.

SATURDAY.—A Sweepſtakes of 20gs each, for two yr old colts and fillies, carrying 8ſt.—the laſt third of the New Mile. Four ſubſcribers, or no race.

To each of the above ſweepſtakes will be added 10gs, given by the ſteward.

WINCHESTER, 1797.

FIRST DAY.—A Sweepſtakes of 20gs each, for three yr olds; colts, 8ſt. fillies, 7ſt. 11lb.—the laſt mile. To be named to the clerk of the courſe of Wincheſter, on or before the firſt day of January next, till which time the ſubſcription will remain open.

A Hunters' Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, for horſes that have never ſtarted, paid or received forfeit, or ever had a ſweat, before the day of nomination, which is to be the firſt of December, 1796, to the clerk of the courſe at Wincheſter; 12ſt. each.—4 miles.

Mr. Pickering
Mr. Nevile.

SECOND DAY.—A Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, for all ages.—four miles; three yr olds, 7ſt. four yr olds, 8ſt. five yr olds, 8ſt. 10lb.

ſix

ſix yr olds and aged, 9ſt. 4lb. To be named to the clerk of the courſe, on or before the firſt day of January next.

HEREFORD, 1797.

FIRST DAY.—Fifty Pounds for all ages.

Same day, a Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, for three yr old colts, 8ſt. 3lb. and fillies, 8ſt.—one 2-mile heat. To be named to the clerk of the courſe at Hereford, on or before the firſt of January, 1797. The ſtakes to be paid at the time of naming. (5 ſubſcribers, or no race.)

PRESENT SUBSCRIBER.

Oxford.

SECOND DAY.—Fifty Pounds for maiden three and four yr olds.

Same day, Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, for all ages; three yr olds to carry 6ſt. 3lb. four yr olds, 7ſt. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ſt. 7lb. ſix yr olds, 8ſt. 12lb. and aged, 9ſt. 3lb. —one 4-mile heat. To be named to the clerk of the courſe, in Hereford, on or before the firſt of January, 1797. The ſtakes to be paid at the time of naming. Five ſubſcribers, or no race.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Norfolk
Oxford

THIRD DAY.—Fifty Pounds for all ages.

Same day, a Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, p. p. for hunters, carrying 12ſt.—4-mile heats. The horſes muſt have been regularly hunted the preceding ſeaſon, and never won 50l. except hunters' plates and ſweepſtakes. A certificate of their having been hunted muſt be produced from the maſter of the hounds where they have hunted, if required. The horſes to be named to the clerk of the courſe, Hereford, on or before the firſt of May, 1797. Five ſubſcribers, or no race, and if ſix or more ſubſcribers, the owner of the ſecond horſe to receive back his ſtake. The ſtakes to be paid at the time of naming.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Oxford
G. Cornewall.

G. Cornewall, Eſq. STEWARD.
J. R. Bach, CLERK.

CHESTER.

Spring Meeting, in May, 1797.

FIRST DAY.

A Sweepſtakes of 15gs each, p. p. for maiden horſes, that never won either plate, match, or ſweepſtakes;—two miles: three yr olds to carry 5ſt. four yr olds, 7ſt. 5lb. five yr olds, 8ſt. 3lb. ſix yr olds and aged, 8ſt. 6lb. Mares to be allowed 3lb. To cloſe the firſt of January, 1797.

Horſes to be named on the day of entering for the plates. Five ſubſcribers, or no race.

Subſcriptions to be received by Mr. Jackſon, Hotel, Cheſter.

Sir W. W. Wynn
William Tatton, Eſq.
H. E. Boates, Eſq.
T. L. Brooke, Eſq.
Sitwell Sitwell, Eſq.

Mr. Tatton's br. c. by Soldier, dam by Biſhop, agſt Mr. Bayley's ch. c. Conon, by Young Marſke, out of Gentle Kitty, both then 3 yrs old, 8ſt. each,—two miles, 100gs, h. ft.

NEWTON, 1797.

A Subſcription of 20gs each, p. p. for four, five, ſix yr old, and aged horſes, &c. four yr olds

to

to carry 7ſt. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ſt. 4lb. ſix yr olds, 8ſt. 12lb. and aged horſes, 9ſt. Mares and geldings to be allowed 2lb.—the beſt of one 4-mile heat. To be run the firſt day of the races, 1797. This ſubſcription to remain open till the firſt day of March, 1797, and the horſes to be named to the clerk of the course, on or before that day, and the ſubſcription to be paid to him before ſtarting, or double afterwards.

Six ſubſcribers, or no race.

Col. Legh
Sir Wm. Gerard
Iſaac Gaſcoyne, Eſq.

A Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, p. p. for three yr olds; colts to carry 8ſt. fillies, 7ſt. 11lb.—two miles. The colts or fillies to be named on or before the firſt day of March, 1797, to the clerk of the courſe, and the ſubſcription to be paid to him before ſtarting, or double afterwards.

Six ſubſcribers, or no race.

Col. Legh
Sir Wm. Gerard
John Blackburne, Eſq.
Shakeſpear Phillips, Eſq.

A Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, p. p. for three yr old fillies, to carry 8ſt.—two miles. To be named on or before the firſt day of March, 1797, to the clerk of the courſe, and the ſubſcription to be paid to him before ſtarting, or double afterwards.

Six ſubſcribers, or no race.

Col. Legh
Sir Wm. Gerard
Shakeſpear Phillips, Eſq.

OXFORD, 1797.

Cup of 100gs value, to be run for the firſt day of next Oxford Races, over Port Meadow, by ſubſcribers of 10gs each, p. p. If more than ten ſubſcribers, the ſurplus to be paid the winner in ſpecie. Four yr olds to carry 7ſt. 7lb. five yr olds, 8ſt. 7lb. ſix yr olds, 9ſt. and aged, 9ſt. 4lb.—one 4-mile heat. The ſubſcribers to name their horſes to the clerk of the courſe, on or before Chriſtmas 1796, and the ſubſcription to be open till that time. The money to be paid to the clerk of the courſe before ſtarting, or the ſubſcription to be doubled.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

D. of Marlborough
Ld Macclesfield
Ld Charles Spencer
Mr. Fane
Sir T. Wallace
Mr. Abbot
Mr. W. R. Spencer
Mr. Burton
Mr. Peters
Mr. Adair Jackſon
Ld Saye and Sele.

HUNTERS' STAKES.

We, whoſe names are here under ſubſcribed, do agree to run for a Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, p. p. by horſes, &c. to be bona fide the property of the ſubſcribers at the time of naming, to have been regularly hunted the ſeaſon preceding, and never to have ſtarted for plate, match, or ſweepſtakes, or to have paid or received forfeit, before the day of naming. Five yr olds to carry 10ſt. 7lb. ſix yr olds, 11ſt. 6lb. and aged, 12ſt.—one 4-mile heat. Subſcription to cloſe, and the horſes to be named on or before the firſt day of March next. To be run the ſecond day of next Oxford Races. The ſubſcription to be paid to the clerk of the courſe before ſtarting, otherwiſe not entitled to the ſtakes, though a winner.

N. B. If not five ſubſcribers, then no race.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBER.

Ld Saye and Sele.

We

We, whose names are here under subscribed, do agree to run for a Sweepstakes, on the last day of next Oxford Races, over Port Meadow, by subscribers of 10gs each, p. p. The horses, &c. to carry the Gold Cup weights, (viz.) four yr olds to carry 7st 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 7lb. six yr olds, 9st. and aged, 9st. 4lb.—one 4-mile heat. The winner of the gold cup to carry 7lb. extra. The subscribers to name their horses to the clerk of the course, on or before the first day of March next, and the subscription to be open till that time. The money to be paid to the clerk of the course before starting, or the subscription to be doubled.

N. B. If not five subscribers, then no race.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBER.
Sir Thomas Wallace.

LUDLOW RACES, 1797.

WILL be in the month of June; the particulars will be given in due time.

DONCASTER, 1797.

ST. LEGER STAKES.

WE, the undernamed, do agree to run a colt or filly, now turned two years old, in a Sweepstakes of 25gs each, p. p.—one 2-mile heat, over Doncaster Course, on the first day of the next races; the colts to carry 8st. 2lb. fillies, 8st. To run according to the King's plate articles.

The above stakes to be closed, and the colts or fillies to be named to the clerk of the course, at Doncaster, or Mr. Rhodes, at York, on or before the last day in October.

SUBSCRIBERS.
Went. Fitzwilliam
G. Crompton
H. Vane Tempest
Chris. Wilson
Jos. Cookson.

Sweepstakes of Twenty Guineas each, with Twenty Guineas added by the corporation of Doncaster, for fillies now two years old, on Thursd y in next Doncaster raceweek, to carry 8st. each,—two miles.——This Sweepstakes to close the last day in October next, and the fillies named to Mr Stanuell, at Doncaster, or Mr. Rhodes, at York, on or before that day. Five subscribers, or no race.

Wentworth Fitzwilliam
H. V. Tempest.

BEDFORD, 1797.

ON the first day of Bedford Races, 1797, the Woburn Stakes of 10gs each, for horses to be named by subscribers, by eight o'clock in the evening before running. Four yr olds to carry 7st. 7lb. five yr olds, 8st. 7lb. six yr olds, 9st. and aged, 9st. 3lb.—the 4-mile course. Mares allowed 2lb.

The winner to be sold for 100gs, if demanded, within a quarter of an hour after the race; the owner of the second horse being first entitled, &c. The stakes to be paid into the hands of the clerk of the course, at the time of naming. The subscription to close on the first of January, 1797. Ten subscribers, or no race.

Bedford	H. Howorth
G. F. Fitzroy	R. Lee
J. Osborne	W. Northey
M. Day	W. Lee Antonie
S. Whitbread	

The new Hunters' Subscription of 5gs each, 1797. Four yr olds to carry 8st. five yr olds, 9st. six yr olds, 9st. 7lb. and aged, 9st. 10lb. Mares allowed 2lb.—the best of three

three 2-mile heats. The horses to be bona fide the property of subscribers, and must have never won a plate or sweepstakes. The winner to be sold for 80gs, if demanded, within a quarter of an hour after the race; the owner of the second horse being first entitled, &c. The horses to be named by eight o'clock, on the evening before running, and the subscription to close on the last day of March, 1797.

Bedford	M. Day
J. Osborne	S. Whitbread
G. F. Fitzroy	T. Wilson
W. Lee Antonie	J. Brown
R. Lee	J. Corrie

WARWICK, 1797.

FIRST DAY.——Between the heats, for His Majesty's Plate, will be a Sweepstakes of 10gs each, for all ages; the last mile of the course, the best of three heats; two yr olds to carry a feather; three yr olds, 7st. 7lb. four yr olds, 8st. 7lb. five yr olds, 9st. 3lb. six yr olds, 9st. 8lb. and aged, 9st. 10lb. having won once to carry 3lb. twice, 5lb. and three times, 7lb. extra. The owner of the second horse to have his stake returned.

The winner, if demanded, to be sold within half an hour after the race, for 100gs, the owner of the second horse being first entitled.

The subscription to close on the first of March, 1797, the nominations to be made, and the stakes to be paid to Mr. William Russell, clerk of the course, on or before that day. No name will be admitted, without the money being paid at the same time.

Ld Warwick
Sir G. Shuck. Evelyn
Ld Clarendon
Hon. G. Villiers
S. R. Gaussen, Esq.
Heneage Legge, Esq.
Parker Hamond, Esq.
Evelyn Shirley, Esq.
Abraham Grimes, Esq.
Richard Moland, Esq.

SECOND DAY.—A Sweepstakes of 10gs each; heats, the last three quarters of the last mile of the course; three yr old colts to carry 8st. 2lb. fillies, 8st. two yr old colts, 7st. 2lb. fillies, 7st. The owner of the second horse to have his stake returned.

The winner, if demanded, to be sold within half an hour after the race, for 100gs, the owner of the second horse being first entitled; having won once to carry 3lb. twice, 5lb. and three times, 7lb. extra.

The subscription to close the first of March, 1797, and the money to be paid at the time the subscriber gives in his name, to Mr. William Russell, clerk of the course, at Warwick.

Ld Clarendon
Hon. G. Villiers
S. R. Gaussen, Esq.

BARNET, 1797.

THERE will be a Sweepstakes for hunters, that have been regularly hunted with Lady Salisbury's hounds; to start at twelve o'clock.—The particulars will be given in due time.

FIRST DAY.—To start at twelve o'clock. A Sweepstakes of 10gs each, p. p. for two yr old colts or fillies, got by public stallions, that never covered at more than 3gs a mare; colts to carry 8st. fillies, 7st. 11lb. those got by stallions that cover at 5gs a mare, to carry 4lb. extra, and those got by stallions that cover at 10gs a mare, to carry 7lb.

7lb. extra. To run three quarters of a mile, a ſtraight run in.

To be named to the clerk of the courſe, on or before Chriſtmas-day next. Five ſubſcribers, or no race. N. B. Mares whoſe produce never won, allowed 3lb.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Bott
Mr. Tanner
Mr. Begby.

SECOND DAY.—To ſtart at 12 o'clock. A Sweepſtakes of 20gs each, p. p. for three yr old colts, 8ſt. fillies, 7ſt. 11lb. colts or fillies having won once, to carry 3lb. twice 5lb. and three times, 7lb. extra. To run a mile and a half. To be named as for the above. Five ſubſcribers, or no race.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Bott.

Upon account of part of the common being incloſed, the courſe will be altered, the ſtand removed, and the coming in railed; in conſequence of which alteration, it will be as complete a two-mile courſe as any in England.

Henry Bott, *Clerk.*

NEWMARKET.

Firſt Spring Meeting, 1797.

MONDAY.—Ld Aſhbrook's c. by Boxer, out of Pſyché, agſt Mr. Hallett's ch. c. by Countryman, out of a Herod mare, 8ſt. each; the Two yr old courſe, 100gs, h. ft.

TUESDAY.—Sweepſtakes of 50gs each, 30 ft —firſt half of Ab. M. 7ſt. 12lb. each.

Mr. Hallett's ch. f. by Dragon, out of Gnat.
Sir T. Wallace's ch. c. by Meteor, out of Cowſlip.
Mr. F. Bullock's b. c. by Driver, out of Silver's dam.
Mr. Bullock's b. f. by Toby, out of Ralpho's dam.

Second Spring Meeting, 1797.

MONDAY.—Sweepſtakes of 30gs each, 20 ft. for colts and fillies now riſing 2 yrs old, 7ſt. 12lb. each, the firſt half of Ab. M.

Sir J. Honywood's ro. f. by Magpie, out of Miriam.
Sir T. Wallace's c. by Meteor, out of Cowſlip.
Mr. Hallett's c. by Countryman, out of a Herod mare.
Mr. Howorth's c. by Magog, out of a Highflyer mare.
Sir C. Bunbury's brother to Cedar.
Mr. Kingſman's f. by Spectre, out of a Conductor mare.
Mr. Galwey's c. by Pumpkin, out of a Dungannon mare, bought of Mr. Vernon.

Mr. J. Smith's Little Devil, 8ſt. 7lb. agſt Mr. Bullock's b. c. by Javelin, out of Toby's ſiſter, 6ſt. 7lb. Acroſs the Flat, 200gs, h. ft.

SATURDAY.—Mr. J. Smith's Little Devil, 8ſt. 7lb. agſt Mr. Hamond's Emigrant, 6ſt. 7lb. Acroſs the Flat, 200gs, h. ft.

Craven Meeting, 1798.

MONDAY.—Sweepſtakes of 200gs each, h. ft. B. C.

Ld Clermont's Spoilator, 8ſt. 7lb.
Mr. Hallett's Stickler, 8ſt. 5lb.
D. of Bedford's Leviathan, 8ſt. 4lb.
Mr. Dawſon's Hyperion, 8ſt.

Firſt October Meeting, 1798.

TUESDAY.—Ld Clermont's c. by Trumpator, out of Young Doxy, 8ſt. agſt Sir C. Bunbury's ch. c. brother to Cedar, 7ſt. 7lb. both now riſing 2 yrs old, D. I. 200gs, h. ft.

Craven Meeting, 1799.

MONDAY.—A Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. by colts, carrying 8st. 3lb. fillies, 8st. then rising 3 yrs old, by untried stallions, across the Flat.

D. of Grafton's ch. c. by Skyscraper, out of Venus.
Mr. Dawson's c. by Coriander, out of Imperatrix.
Mr. Bullock's b. c. by Toby, out of Silver's dam.
Mr. Wilson's c. by Lurcher dam by Highflyer, out of Dido.
Ld Grosvenor's b. f. by John Bull, out of Nimble.
Mr. Golding's br. c. by Pegasus, out of Asparagus's dam.
Ld Egremont's b. c. by Precipitate, dam by Highflyer, out of Chanticleer's dam.

No Day fixed.—Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. across the Flat.

Mr. Dawson's c. by Coriander, out of Imperatrix, 8st.
Mr. Hallett's f. by Pegasus, out of Gnat, 7st. 9lb.
Mr. Howorth's c. by Buzzard, out of a sister to Druid, 7st.

First Spring Meeting, 1799.

MONDAY.—The first Class of a Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. by colts, carrying 8st. 5lb. fillies, 8st. 2lb. now foals, Across the Flat.

Ld Clermont's c. by Trumpator, bought of Mr. Vernon.
Sir F. Standish's brother to Spread Eagle.
Mr. Hallett's c. by Rockingham, out of Felix's dam.
Mr. Wilson's c. by Buzzard, out of Calash.
Ld Grosvenor's ch. f. by Rockingham, out of Anna, Dido's sister.
Mr. Golding's b. c. by Sir Peter, out of Trumpeter's dam.

TUESDAY.—The second Class of a Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. by colts, carrying 8st. 5lb. fillies, 8st. 2lb. now colts, Across the Flat.

D. of Grafton's b. c. by Trumpator, out of Fancy.
Mr. Bullock's c. by Javelin, out of Flavia.
Mr. Hallet's c. by Asparagus, out of Emmeline.
Mr. Tharpe's b. c. brother to Paymator.
Ld Egremont's b. c. brother to Cameliou
Mr. Dawson's b. c. by Coriander, out of Imperatrix.

WEDNESDAY.—The third Class of a Sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. by colts, carrying 8st. 5lb. fillies, 8st. 2lb. now foals, Across the Flat.

Sir F. Standish's c. by Sir Peter, out of Horatia.
Ld Egremont's b. c. by Precipitate, dam by Herod, grand dam by Marske, out of Laburnum's dam.
Ld Grosvenor's b. f. by John Bull, out of Nimble.
Ld Clermont's f. by Trumpator, out of Demirep.
Mr. Broadhurst's b. c. by Pegasus, out of Peter Pindar's dam.
Mr. Golding's br. c. by Pegasus, out of Asparagus's dam.

The winners of the three Classes are to run from the Ditch-In, on Monday in the First October Meeting, 1799, for 100gs each, p. p. carrying the same weights, and admitting and giving 3lb. to any of the beaten horses; which shall be named for that purpose to the Keeper of the Match-book, before ten o'clock, on the evening of the day the last Class is run for.

Doncaster,

Doncaster, 1797.

TUESDAY.—Nominations for the St. Leger Stakes.

Ld Fitzwilliam's ch. c. Wonder, by Phœnomenon, out of a Diomed mare

Sir H. V. Tempest's b. c. by Alexander, out of Cat.

Mr. Wilson's b. c. by King Fergus, out of Minos's dam, bought of Mr. Golding.

Mr. Cockson's br. f. Miss O Leary, by Dungannon, out of a sister to Escape

Mr. Fenton's gr. c. Dapple, by Delpini, out of Allegro's dam.

Mr. J. Welburn's b. c. brother to Comet.

Ld A. Hamilton's b. c. by Drone, out of Rosaletta.

Sir T. Gascoign's gr. c. by Delpini, out of Violet.

Sir F. Standish's c. by Sir Peter, out of Horatia.

Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Queensberry, by King Fergus, out of Blast.

Mr. G. Crompton's Telegraph, by Phœnomenon, out of Telegraph's dam.

Mr. Compton's Lounger, by Drone, out of Miss Judy, by Alfred.

THURSDAY.—Nominations for the Filly Sweepstakes.

Ld Fitzwilliam's b. f. by Phœnomenon, out of Pewett.

Sir H. V. Tempest's b. f. by Fidget, bought of Mr. Richardson

Mr. Cookson's br. f. Miss O'Leary, by Dungannon, out of a sister to Escape.

Sir R. Winn's gr. f. by Delpini, dam by King Fergus, grand dam by Matchem.

Mr. Bethell's gr. f. by Delpini, dam by King Fergus, out of Smart's dam.

Mr. Hutchinson's b. f. Hambletonia, sister to Hambletonian.

Mr. Peirse's gr. f. by Delpini, out of Tuberose.

Sir T. Pilkington is a Subscriber, but has not named.